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County Jails in Tennessee: A Survey of Forty-five County Jails

Rollin Virginius Wilson
University of Tennessee - Knoxville

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To the Graduate Council:

I am submitting herewith a thesis written by Rollin Virginius Wilson entitled "County Jails in Tennessee: A Survey of Forty-five County Jails." I have examined the final electronic copy of this thesis for form and content and recommend that it be accepted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Science, with a major in Sociology.

Theodore W. Glocker, Major Professor

We have read this thesis and recommend its acceptance:

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Accepted for the Council:

Carolyn R. Hodges

Vice Provost and Dean of the Graduate School

(Original signatures are on file with official student records.)

378.768

To

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cop. 2

COUNTY JAILS IN TENNESSEE.

A Survey of Forty-five County Jails.

33

A THESIS

in Sociology by

ROLLIN VIRGINIUS WILSON

1925

Written Under the Direction of

Doctor Theodore W. Glocker

And Presented to the Faculty of the University
of Tennessee in Partial Fulfillment of the Re-
quirements for the Degree of Master of Science.

Consequence

.....

.....

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"What the public does not know is that when the judge says, "Thirty days in jail", he is sentencing the prisoner to many more things than mere confinement in an institution. If the facts were known, in most instances the sentence would actually read: "I not only sentence you to confinement for thirty days in a bare, narrow cell in a gloomy building, during which time you will be deprived of your family, friends, occupation, earning power, and all other human liberties and privileges, but in addition, I sentence you to a putrid mire, demoralizing to body, mind, and soul, where every rule of civilization is violated, where you are given every opportunity to deteriorate, but none to improve, and where your tendency to wrong-doing cannot be corrected, but only aggravated."

--Joseph F. Fishman.

"Pages from the Diary of a Prison Inspector."

"In the United States, you lose sight of the fact that your splendid Reformatories deal with merely a drop in the bucket compared to the city and county jails to which thousands of your prisoners go, and where many are manufactured....In 1887 every prison and jail in Ireland was put under central administrative authority and the expenses paid out of the imperial funds. We closed half the prisons.... I have to give every person, whether tried or untried, a separate room to sleep in, and I would lose my job if I put two prisoners in a cell.... I am obliged by law to give every prisoner two hours' exercise in the open air every day....And I am obliged by law to make every prisoner work even if he is sentenced for only two days, and to offer every untried prisoner work. In these days of rapid communication, there is no need of prisons in the center of a city...."

J. S. Gibbons,
Chairman, Prison Board of Ireland.

Foreword.

De Toqueville has said, "The American county jail is the worst prison in the world". The system of county jails has grown up with little interest or attention on the part of the citizens of the state of Tennessee. Some have contended that any sort of prison is too good for the criminal, but the public does not realize that thousands who are innocent, are detained annually in these jails to await trial. Moreover, no man is guilty under the law until he is convicted in the courts.

The county jail, which creates one of our greatest social problems, can only be reformed through educational processes. Citizens of the State of Tennessee, their officials and the local authorities in the ninety-five counties of the state must be awakened to an adequate conception and understanding of the jail problem before any reforms can be attempted,

It is not the purpose of the writer to suggest a general reformation but his analysis is an attempt to illustrate graphically the construction of the county jail, how the jail is administered, and the treatment of its prisoners. The precepts of humanity charge society with the care of its defectives and from a humane standpoint, we should not confine persons in

places which will injure them either physically or morally. The conditions revealed are probably no worse than those existing in other states yet are nothing of which we may be justly proud. However, the work has been done and the information compiled in a friendly and helpful spirit and it is hoped that this study may serve in some small way the cause of thousands of unfortunates who may be in the future confined in the county jails of Tennessee.

KNOX COUNTY JAIL

Erected 1889.

Knoxville, Tennessee.

(Knox County Courthouse in Left Background)

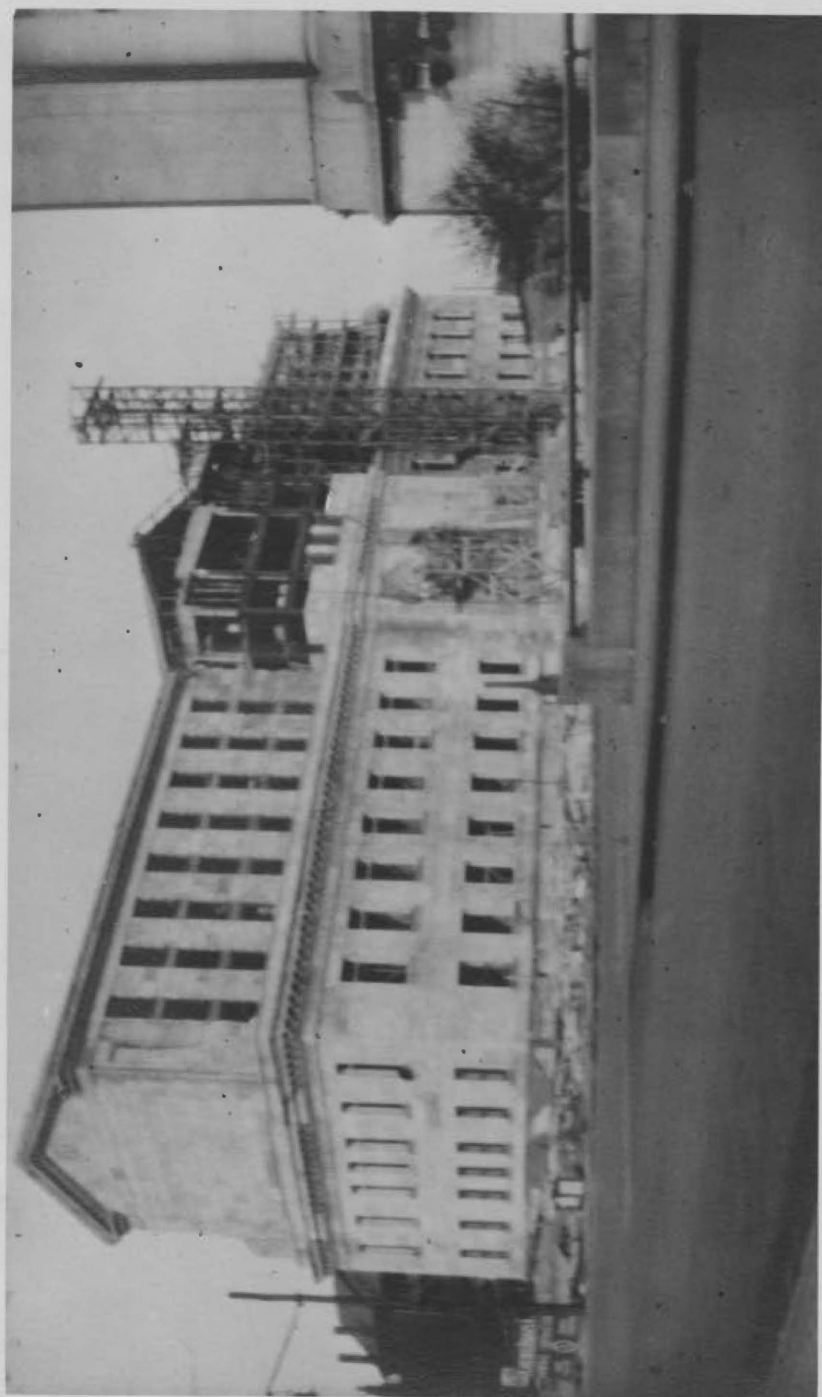


SHELBY COUNTY JAIL.

Under Construction 1925.

Memphis, Tennessee.

(Corner of Shelby County Court-
house in Right Foreground.)



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LIST OF COUNTIES VISITED,
YEAR JAIL BUILT, NAMES OF VISITING STUDENTS.

WEST TENNESSEE.

Crockett	1884	F. H. Williams
Fayette	1876	Rollin Wilson
Gibson	1890	J. P. Hess
Hardeman	1872	Rollin Wilson
Hardin	1874	E. C. Rodgers
Haywood	1894	Rollin Wilson
Henderson	1915	Joe C. Davis
Lauderdale	1865	Rollin Wilson
Madison	1896	Rollin Wilson
Obion	*	M. D. Duke
Shelby	1867	Rollin Wilson
Tipton	1884	Rollin Wilson
Weakley	1904	A. W. Given

MIDDLE TENNESSEE.

Bedford	1867	Anne Hight
Cannon	1900	Walter Fowler
Coffee	1912	G. M. Carroll
Davidson	1904	A. L. Rawlings
Franklin	1898	Joe Banks
Hickman	1904	W. J. Fields
Lawrence	1875	C. T. Crawford
Lincoln	*	R. M. Blair
Marshall	1906	H. A. Clayton
Rutherford	1917	C. R. Haynes
Williamson	1910	Briggs Smith

EAST TENNESSEE.

Anderson	1895	A. Argubright
Blount	1900	Rollin Wilson
Bradley	1874	G. T. Fike
Campbell	1917	W. W. Smith
Claiborne	1884	F. L. Echol
Grainger	1895	Rollin Wilson
Hamblen	1866	Dwight Cameron
Hamilton	1912	R. M. Fryer
Hawkins	1910	A. A. Hale
Jefferson	1850	Rollin Wilson
Knox	1889	Rollin Wilson
Loudon	1919	Rollin Wilson
Meigs	*	G. W. Lilliard
Monroe	1905	R. H. Jenkins
McMinn	1915	B. H. Hansard
Rhea	1874	C. F. Arrants
Roane	1870	Rollin Wilson
Sevier	1890	Rollin Wilson
Sullivan	1898	J. R. Offield
Union	1900	Rollin Wilson
Washington	1900	J. C. Parsons

*No information.

LIST OF COUNTIES VISITED.
COUNTY SEATS, POPULATION, DENSITY PER SQUARE MILE.

WEST TENNESSEE.

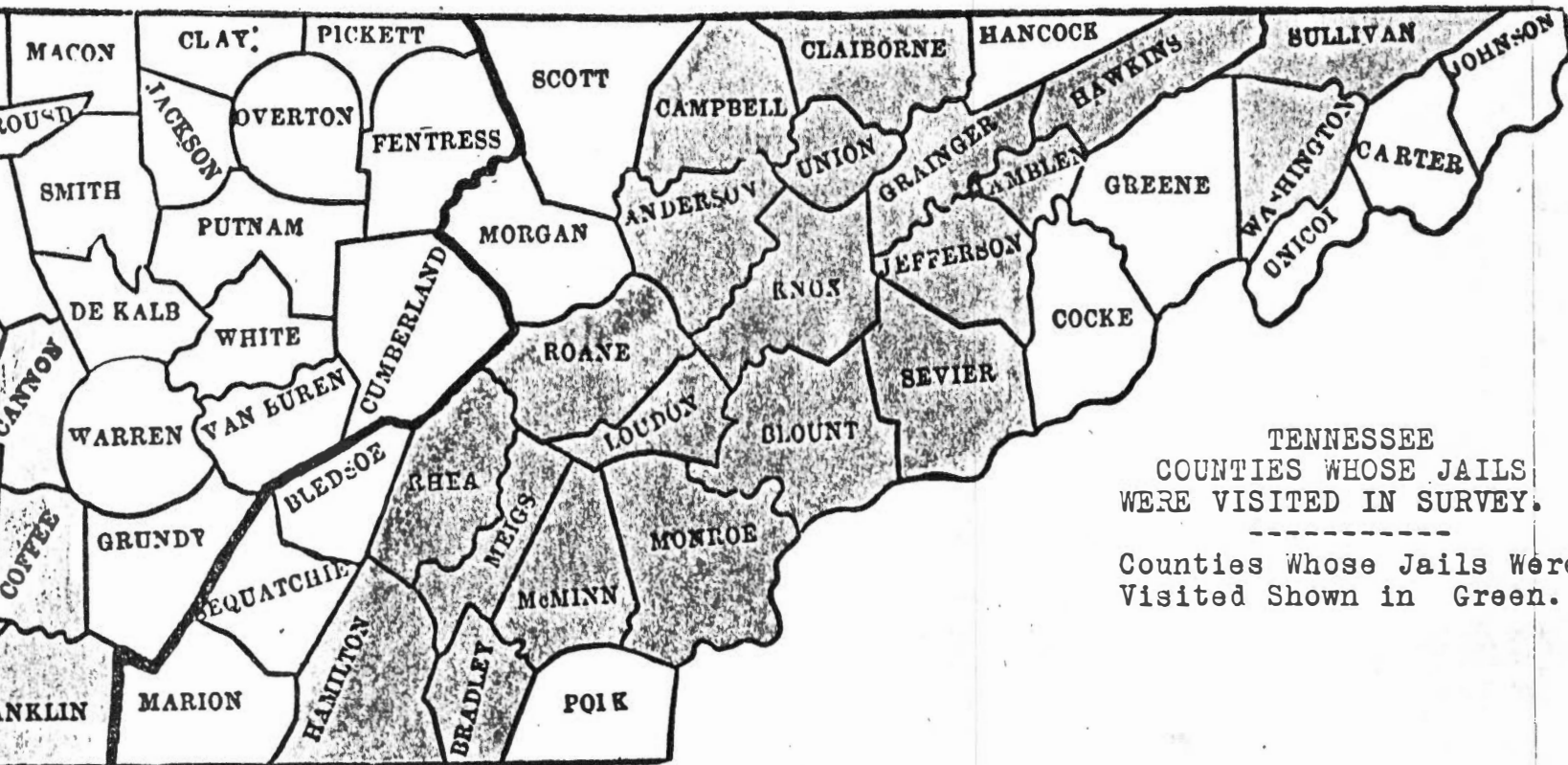
Crockett	Alamo	17,438	65.3
Fayette	Somerville	31,499	51.0
Gibson	Trenton	43,388	68.5
Hardeman	Bolivar	22,278	32.0
Hardin	Savannah	17,291	29.7
Haywood	Brownsville	25,386	50.0
Henderson	Lexington	18,436	34.4
Lauderdale	Ripley	21,494	47.1
Madison	Jackson	43,824	79.4
Obion	Union City	28,393	51.4
Shelby	Memphis	223,216	278.7
Tipton	Covington	30,258	68.5
Weakley	Dresden	31,053	53.5

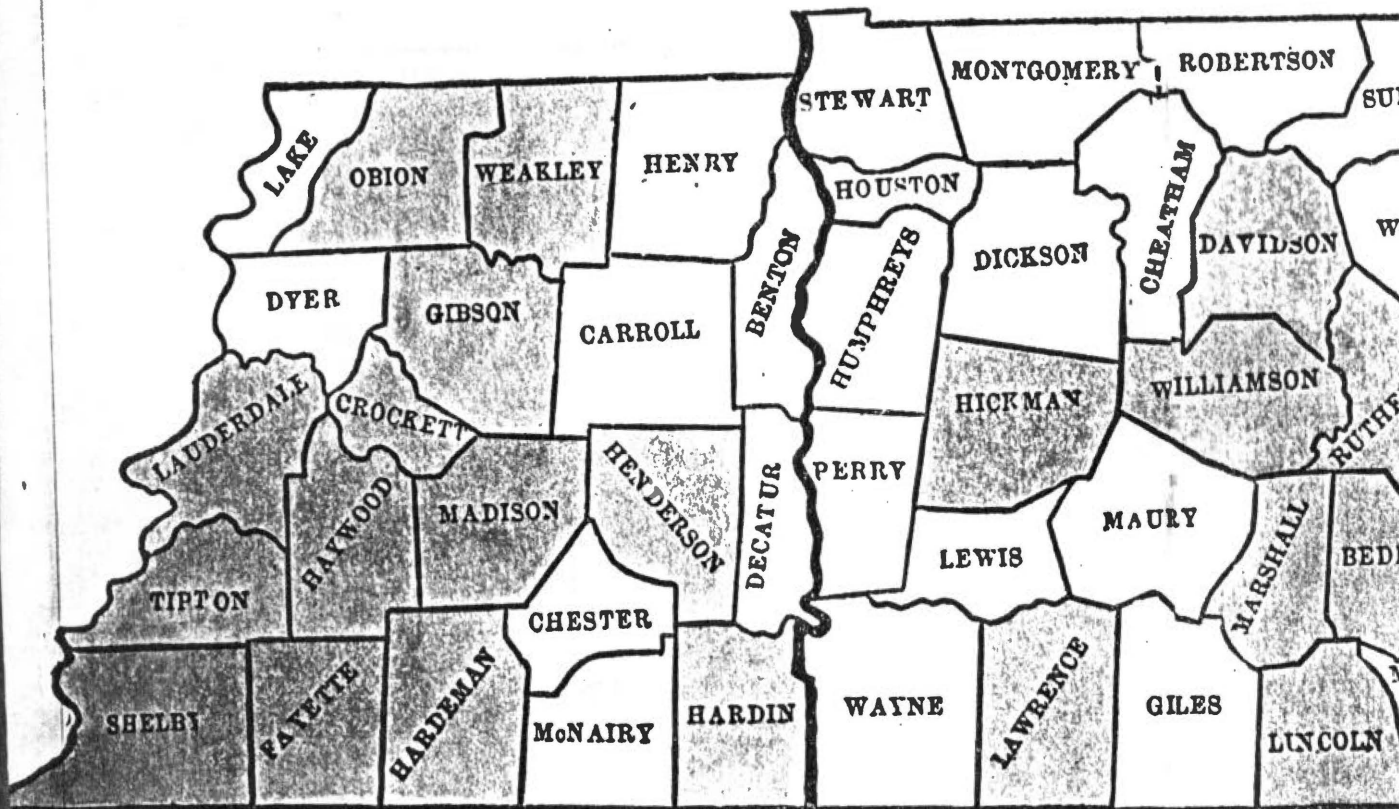
MIDDLE TENNESSEE.

Bedford	Shelbyville	21,737	42.3
Cannon	Woodbury	10,241	38.2
Coffee	Manchester	17,344	39.2
Davidson	Nashville	167,815	328.4
Franklin	Winchester	20,641	35.9
Hickman	Centerville	16,216	28.4
Lawrence	Lawrenceburg	25,593	38.6
Lincoln	Fayetteville	25,786	43.9
Marshall	Louisburg	17,375	46.0
Rutherford	Murfreesboro	33,059	53.8
Williamson	Franklin	23,409	39.9

EAST TENNESSEE.

Anderson	Clinton	18,298	53.5
Blount	Maryville	28,800	50.4
Bradley	Cleveland	18,652	55.5
Campbell	Jacksboro	28,265	61.6
Claiborne	Tazewell	23,286	49.8
Grainger	Rutledge	13,369	43.5
Hamblen	Morristown	15,056	95.3
Hamilton	Chattanooga	115,954	202.0
Hawkins	Rogersville	22,918	47.5
Jefferson	Dandridge	17,677	56.7
Knox	Knoxville	112,926	224.1
Loudon	Loudon	16,275	74.3
Meigs	Decatur	6,077	29.4
Monroe	Madisonville	22,060	32.8
McMinn	Athens	25,133	58.2
Rhea	Dayton	13,812	37.8
Roane	Kingston	24,624	64.8
Sevier	Sevierville	22,384	38.1
Sullivan	Blountville	36,259	83.2
Union	Maynardsville	11,615	49.4
Washington	Jonesboro	34,052	104.8





THE OFFICERS AND ADMINISTRATION
OF COUNTY JAILS.

SUPERVISION OF COUNTY COURT.

The county builds its jail with county funds, upon order of the county court* and upon authorization of the legislature. It is the duty of the county court to provide for the upkeep of the building and its equipment, and to provide clothing, fuel, light, and water for its prisoners. The court, if it so desires, may appoint, for the term of one year, three householders to act as jail inspectors, whose duties are to visit and inspect the jail once a month or oftener, to make rules and regulations for the preservation of the health and decorum of the prisoners, and to make report during the first week of every county court, concerning the state and condition of prisoners and jail.** The county court also appoints and fixes the compensation of the jail physician.

OFFICERS IN CHARGE OF THE JAIL.

Duties of the Sheriff.

Ordinarily the custody and control of the jail belongs to the sheriff, who is elected by popular vote. If the jail is placed in control of any person other than

* The county courts of Tennessee are comprised of the magistrates, who are elected by popular vote in each civil district of the county. These county courts prepare the budgets for their counties and have charge of all expenditures and appropriations. All penal, correctional, charitable, and educational institutions of the county are under the direction and supervision of the county court whose judicial power is limited to cases which concern these institutions.

** Tennessee Law. The courts rarely appoint such jail inspectors.

the sheriff, the latter may be restored to the custody of it by mandamus. The duties of the sheriff as jailer are threefold. He is responsible for the custody of prisoners, for the safe-guarding of their well-being, and for keeping the jail building and equipment in proper shape. In most instances the sheriff acts as custodian of the jail but he is allowed to appoint keepers of the jail and is responsible for their official acts and conduct.

Duties of the Jailer.

Article 6, Section 7430 of Shannon's Code of Tennessee Laws, specifically states the duties of the jailer: "to furnish the prisoners with clean beds, and sufficient blankets and other bed-clothing to keep them comfortable, and to provide them with two meals a day of good, sound bread and meat, well cooked, with vegetables in addition at one of the meals, and plenty of good clean water twice a day from the first of May to the first of November, and once a day from the first of November to the first of May." Article 6, Section 7431, Shannon's Code, requires the jailer to have two pieces of clothing for each prisoner washed every week, and to furnish the necessary apparatus for shaving once a week, and to keep the jail clean, to remove all filth from each cell once every twenty-four hours.

EFFICIENCY OF JAIL MANAGEMENT.

Investigations conducted in the forty-five jails under consideration clearly reflect a need for a more efficient jail management. A discussion of this phase of the jail problem must not be misconstrued. The writer is concerned only with general conditions and not singular cases, and such criticism as may be set forth is in a friendly and helpful spirit. Much inefficiency in administration was found but in many instances the bad management was not so much due to thoughtlessness and negligence on the part of the jailer, but to the meager facilities provided by an uninterested and non-cooperative county court. On the other hand, many of the jailers are efficient officers, taking pride in their buildings, and they deserve commendation for their efforts towards overcoming the many difficult problems which confront them.

There are probably two principal causes of faulty administration of our county jails. On the one hand, the sheriff acts as custodian of the jail while at the same time he has a host of other duties to perform in the enforcement of the law. On the other hand, the jailers selected by the sheriff to conduct the jail are often inexperienced and untrained for their positions.

Jail Custodians.

Sheriffs.....35 Counties.....78 per cent.

Jailers.....10 Counties.....22 per cent.

Total 45 Counties 100 per cent.

The above data show relatively the small per cent of institutions which have full-time jailers in attendance. In thirty-five counties the sheriff acts as keeper of the jail and many of the jails in these counties suffer from neglect. Jail population is usually in a direct ratio to the population of the county and in more populous sections the work of keeping the jail reaches such dimensions that the sheriff must appoint a jailer to be in constant attendance. In some instances the deputy first in rank is jailer in the absence of the sheriff but the above figures are based on the cases in which the jailer has full charge and is in constant attendance.

The full-time jailer should be the standard for every county. It is not feasible in any case for the sheriff to attempt to manage the affairs of the jail and perform his other duties satisfactorily at the same time. The sheriff is required by law, only when the jail is not fire-proof, to remain at the jail building constantly or have constantly at the jail someone having all the keys necessary to liberate all prisoners. As jailer, the sheriff cannot be in constant attendance and the prevalent custom is to leave a deputy in charge, or frequently a young son, and in many cases, his wife. The evils resulting from such practices are obvious. Several jails were found unattended and it was necessary for the investigator to go to the sheriff's

office in the courthouse or locate him on the streets before an inspection of the jail could be made.

Recommendation.

Each jail should be kept by a jailer that the sheriff may be left free to perform the ordinary duties of his office. The creation of a distinct office of jailer would be a step toward better jail management. The county court should appoint and fix the salary of this official, who would in turn be responsible to the court for his official acts. The jailer should be a man of some education and understanding, with training or experience sufficient to insure the proper care and treatment of the various classes of persons. The appointment of salaried jailers by the county court would undoubtedly be better than the present method of appointment by the sheriff and remuneration by fees.

Experience of Sheriffs and Jailers.

*None-----	12-----	26.6 per cent.
2 to 4 Years-----	17-----	37.7 per cent.
5 to 8 Years-----	8-----	17.7 per cent.
9 to 11 Years-----	2-----	4.4 per cent.
12 to 15 Years-----	4-----	8.8 per cent.
16 to 20 Years-----	2-----	4.4 per cent.
Total 45		100.0 per cent.

*Less than six months experience.

The experience of the officials in the above table is based upon the term of years of service as keepers of the jail. The figures are estimates given by the sheriffs and jailers themselves and are of such accuracy as to give a clear insight into the existing conditions. The table plainly shows the inexperience of the men who have in their hands one of our greatest social problems. Sixty-five per cent of these officials have had less than five years experience while eighty-two per cent have had less than nine years experience.

Strangely enough, experience does not always go in hand with efficiency and it is found from observation that on the whole the most poorly managed and ill-kept jails were those in charge of men with many years of experience. Many jailers have come to feel that their principal duty is the prevention of escape of their charges. One official who has had fifteen years of experience unhesitatingly admitted to the investigator that infractions of the jail rules were punished by whipping.

On the other hand, some jailers with no previous experience had relatively clean jails and a more evident sympathetic understanding of their prisoners. Conclusions would be hard to draw from observations, but we must concede that on the whole the jails and prisoners do suffer from the lack of experience on the part of their keepers. The

jailer as an appointee of the sheriff usually holds his office only during the term of that sheriff. Any experience he might gain during this term serves no purpose unless he is reappointed. Experience in dealing with the abnormal and subnormal as well as with the smaller class of perfectly normal persons cannot be quickly acquired and the character of the people who act as jailers can gain little from experience.

COMPENSATION OF JAIL OFFICERS.

The Jailer.

The jailer is remunerated by salary or by fees. ✓
He may be paid by the county court or by the sheriff but in many instances the jailer receives in return for his services only the legal fees allowed for the keeping and feeding of prisoners. These fees are, except in a few counties provided for by special legislation, 75¢ a day per prisoner for feeding and keeping and \$1.00 for each turnkey, allowing two turnkeys per prisoner. The turnkey fee is the fee allowed for the turning of the key in committing the prisoner to jail or in releasing him.

The Sheriff.

In sixty-five counties of Tennessee the sheriffs are remunerated entirely by fees. In fifteen counties minimum salaries are guaranteed the sheriff, to be made good and paid by these counties when the sworn itemized

annual statement of the officer shows that the fees fail to equal the guaranteed salaries. Fifteen counties of the state, whose populations are more than 30,000 come within the Salary Act of 1921 which provides maximum salaries for sheriffs according to the following scale:

1. Counties whose population is not less than 190,000 constitute the First Class.

(This Class includes Shelby County)

2. Counties whose population is not more than 190,000 and not less than 140,000 constitute the Second Class.

(This Class includes Davidson County)

3. Counties whose population is not more than 140,000 and not less than 85,000 constitute the Third Class.

(This Class includes Hamilton and Knox Counties)

4. Counties with population not more than 85,000 and not less than 37,500 constitute the Fourth Class.

(This Class includes Gibson and Madison Counties)

5. Counties whose population is not more than 37,500 and not less than 30,000 constitute the Fifth Class.

(The Fifth Class includes Fayette, Greene, Maury, Montgomery, Rutherford, Sullivan, Tipton, Washington, and Weakley Counties.)

Sheriffs of the counties which come under the above classes are paid the following maximum salaries:

First Class-----\$6,000.00

Second Class-----\$5,000.00

Third Class-----\$4,500.00

Fourth Class-----\$2,500.00

Fifth Class-----\$2,000.00

This law of 1921 further provides that if the fees collected do not amount to a sum sufficient to pay the expense of the office, the salaries of the deputies, and the salary of the sheriff himself, he does not receive the fixed salary but is entitled to the fees collected.

THE FEE SYSTEM.

Prior to the passage of the salary act of 1921, all sheriffs and deputies had been compensated for their services by fees. The law fixed certain specific fees which they were entitled to collect for specified services performed in connection with the duties of their office, and by this method each officer received exactly the same compensation for the performance of particular services as every officer throughout the state, although by reason of the number of acts of service thus compensated for, some of the sheriffs did receive more aggregate remuneration than others. Because the sheriffs in more populous counties were enabled, by reason of the large amount of work done by them, to secure large sums as compensation, the salary act was devised to limit the compensation of the officers,

and to turn the excess fees into the county treasury.

The apparent purpose of the salary act is to alleviate the common abuses to which the fee system is open. It cannot be said that the law has done much towards accomplishing its purpose. Its constitutionality has been questioned on grounds that it particularly benefits persons in certain counties. The salary law, as has been explained above*, is itself based on the fee system. The sheriffs and deputies are paid salaries---provided they make the salary in fees.

The abuses of the fee system are numerous. The fee-dieting system is probably the feature most commonly abused. The sheriff or jailer is allowed a certain sum daily for feeding prisoners, retaining such portion as is not spent on food.** Cases have been cited where "the sheriffs or jailers have made as much as fifteen or twenty-thousands of dollars a year from the feeding of prisoners---or non-feeding of them."*** Besides the dieting fee, sheriffs are also allowed two turnkey fees of \$1 for each prisoner who enters and leaves the jail. It is obvious that the keeper of the jail is most prosperous when the "boarding-house" is full. When the jail becomes empty, it is the natural procedure for the sheriff to fill it as soon as possible and to make every effort to keep it full. The most

*See Sheriffs' Salaries---Page 12

**See Prisoners' Diet-----Page 65

***J. F. Fishman--The American Jail.

profitable method is to make the arrests at night after the evening meal. In this case the sheriff receives full fees for a day's board and the turnkey fee and dieting fee become a clear profit. These practices result in many false arrests and jail sentences from "trumped up" charges. 2

The arrest of persons for trivial offences, only to secure the fee for such action, is commonly known as "fee grabbing". An officer gets a fee of \$1 for making an arrest in a misdemeanor case and \$1 for taking the prisoner from the office of the justice of peace to the jail. He is paid an extra dollar for summoning four witnesses---which he does not summon. The witnesses are invariably the men who frequent the offices of the justices and they are quite willing to sign the warrant.

Since the constables as well as the sheriffs are dependent on fees there must be a professional understanding between them. Fee grabbing can never be broken up by putting sheriffs and deputies on salaries, unless constables are paid by salary. Sheriffs may easily conspire to defraud the county of fees by allowing the constable to collect fees which he does not report.

The fee system not only results in too great a compensation for officers but is responsible for a distinct lack of compensation. When it is known that officers only

get a fee of \$2 for each state warrant served, we can but wonder how they support themselves and their families. One county in East Tennessee has an average of 100 peace officers: deputy sheriffs and constables. If these men are to make \$2 daily they must arrest and carry to jail one person, or an aggregate of 100 persons would be placed in the county jail daily. These officers cannot and do not depend upon fees for their existence. It is evident, that the fee system is largely responsible for the vicious practice of putting innocent persons in our county jails and is an inefficient and uneconomical method for compensating county officers. L

LOCATION OF JAIL BUILDINGS.

Location of Jail Buildings.

The county jail, a detention prison for people accused of crime, should be located as near the courthouse ✓ as possible in order to facilitate the movement of prisoners to and from the courts safely and privately. Prisoners accused or convicted of crime suffer humiliation enough at being handcuffed and walked through the streets by officers but such treatment of people presumably innocent under the law is certainly prejudicial to their self-respect. The location of the jail relative to the courthouse is an important factor in the safe-keeping of prisoners as well as the safety of those conducting them to the court. Moreover, if the intervening space is not great the danger to prisoners and officers from mob attack, and also the opportunity for escape, is lessened. In the planning and building of county jails this problem should be given careful consideration.

From the data obtained in this survey it is found that most of the county jails visited are very for- ✓ tunately situated. Seventy-seven per cent of the jails studied are adjacent to the courthouse. Thirty-four per cent are within one block and twenty-seven per cent are not more than two blocks from the courthouse. In only two cases were the jails more than two blocks away and one of these is being replaced by a new building adjacent to the courthouse. The location of the Tennessee jails visited do not present

any particular problem. If our jail buildings had not been erected many years ago the present high price of centrally located property would practically prohibit their being built near the executive buildings. These institutions should not be removed from their present premises no matter how much the land has enhanced in value.

No standard can be set for the size of a jail lot. They jail should be located whenever possible on a roomy plot. This becomes highly impracticable for a centrally located building. It was found, however, that the property belonging to several jails was nearly three acres, and in many cases as much as one or two acres. These institutions in particular have an excellent opportunity to relieve the lack of fresh air and exercise now prevalent within them by enclosing these plots with a high wall. A beneficial recreational program could then be carried out with little difficulty. Under present conditions, the jail grounds serve no particular purpose and can serve no purpose. Invariably they are poorly kept and unsightly. Eighty-six per cent of the jails visited have no wall of any kind surrounding the jail property and there is nothing to prevent escape once it is effected from the jail building, nor can the prisoners be allowed any freedom in the outer air without constant danger of such escape. Only four jails were found with walls more than six feet in height. Counties should make every

effort to enclose their jail property that prisoners might obtain healthy outdoor exercise without the temptation to escape and free from the prying gaze of the public.

THE JAIL BUILDINGS.

The Jail Buildings.

The primary purpose of the county jail is its use for the temporary confinement of people accused of crime but not yet convicted. The county jails of Tennessee are now serving a fourfold purpose: not only that of detaining the accused but the keeping of witnesses, the insane, and convicted persons. This use of the jail invariably crowds the small institutions and creates serious problems of jail management. If the present use of our county jails must be continued, the one logical solution of the existing problems seems to be in buildings so constructed as to allow separation of the various classes of prisoners likely to be detained at one time.

The numerous small rural counties of Tennessee cannot afford to build and maintain the kind of jails they should have to properly care for persons accused of crime and awaiting trial. It is probable, however, that district jails, or jails under some central administrative authority might afford some relief from the difficulties under which most of our jails now labor. But the jails are public institutions and are therefore subject to all the disadvantages, discouragements and interruptions in their upkeep and construction as are all public works. Unfortunately, they are often the subject of attack, not only by misguided public opinion as to economy, but designing politicians as well.

There should be as much civic pride in the jail building as in any other public structure. A sheriff of an East Tennessee county frankly admitted, "We haven't much of a jail but we do have a fine courthouse". It was Saturday afternoon and the "fine courthouse" was unoccupied. This large building contained offices for the county officials and a large room used by the county court in its quarterly sessions. On the following day, the courthouse would again be unoccupied. Adjacent was the jail in which twenty-odd prisoners were confined in one cellhouse, 25'x 30'. These men eat and sleep and live for days and even for months in this close confinement. The jail is occupied 365 days and 365 nights of the year. This case is not an isolated one but fairly typical of practically every county visited. The jail buildings have invariably been neglected.

AGE OF JAIL BUILDINGS.

From the standpoint of age alone, most of the jails in this study are worn out and ought to be condemned and abandoned wherever it is financially possible. The following is a summary of the combined ages of forty-two jails included in the survey:

Age of Jail Buildings.

6 to 8 Years-----	3 or 7.1 per cent.
10 to 13 Years-----	4 or 9.5 per cent.
15 to 20 Years-----	3 or 7.1 per cent.
21 to 25 Years-----	8 or 19.0 per cent.
27 to 30 Years-----	5 or 11.9 per cent.
35 to 36 Years-----	3 or 7.1 per cent.
41 to 49 Years-----	5 or 11.9 per cent.
50 to 55 Years-----	6 or 14.2 per cent.
58 to 60 Years-----	4 or 9.5 per cent.
75 Years-----	<u>1 or 2.3 per cent.</u>

Total 42 or 100 per cent.

Wherever possible the actual year of construction was obtained but in a few cases the ages of the buildings had to be ascertained from the memory of local residents. This information represents a small per cent of error, however, and is a fair index to the actual age. In the opinion of the investigator the data fall somewhat short of the actual age.

The very old age of the majority of the jail buildings is evident from the above tabulation. There are, no doubt, older jails in existence in the state. The table shows that the highest percentage of jails is those at least a generation old, i.e., 30 years. The group next highest in number represents the jail buildings which are approximately

two generations, or 60 years, of age. The five prisons included in the last two groups (58 to 75 years) are the most antiquated and consequently faulty in construction. One of these structures, located in Shelby county, is to be replaced by a handsome new building nearing completion. This structure is, of course, the newest jail building in the state of Tennessee to date. The jails of comparatively recent construction are few, and the number built within the last 20 years represents only 24 per cent of the total institutions under consideration, while jails of an age older than a generation (30 years) include 45 per cent of the total.

The study of jail buildings reveals the fact that jail planning has been given little consideration in the past. We cannot prophesy how our public institutions will be administered fifty or sixty years hence nor can we foretell the problems which will confront our descendants in housing and feeding and otherwise caring for their misdemeanants yet we should not bind our successors for two or three generations to what has been our heritage. There must be radical changes in jail construction.

The construction of the jail building determines in a large measure the well-being, general health, and security of the prisoners. On construction, as much as on any single feature of county jails, depends the general

safety of those confined as well as those who are responsible for their confinement and safe-keeping. Jail construction must be governed primarily by the following:

FIRST: The building should be so arranged and reinforced that it can withstand mob attacks and prevent the escape of those confined. All outside walls should be made of reinforced concrete in which window bars of tool-proof steel should be permanently set. Tool-proof steel should be used in all cell construction.

SECOND: Ample provisions should be made for the separate confinement of witnesses, women, juveniles, whites and negroes, and the insane, thus preventing the contaminating comingling now so prevalent.

THIRD: Jails should be built entirely of fire-proof materials.

FOURTH: The residence of the jailer or warden should be incorporated in the jail building that he may be in constant attendance at his jail and on its prisoners.

FIFTH: The jail yard should be enclosed by a wall of solid material at least 10 feet high surrounding ample space for some form of outdoor recreation.

Classification of Jails Relative to Construction and Arrangement of Cells and Corridors.

The most important features of jail construction are the arrangements of the cages, cells, and corridors. Faulty arrangement, more than any other factor, is responsible for most of the evils found in county jails. The enclosed section of the cellroom is commonly called the cage. The cage is principally constructed of steel bars, and steel plates create walls which divide the cage into compartments known as cells. The prisoners' corridor is usually enclosed by the bars of the cage. The corridors surrounding the cage are the jailers' corridors. Prisoners are usually turned into the encaged corridor or the jailer's corridor during the day. These corridors are then known as "bull pens". Cells placed against the outer wall with windows opening into the outer air are termed exterior cells and cells located in a cage and separated from the outer wall by a corridor are known as interior cells.*

The jails under consideration in this text do not lend themselves very readily to a strict classification but may be roughly grouped according to the location of the cage and arrangement of cells and corridors, as follows:

FIRST GROUP: (a) Jails with the cage located in the center of the cellhouse.

(b) Two rows of interior cells placed face to face opening into an enclosed corridor between

*See Plates 5 and 6. Pages 53 and 55.

(25)

the rows.

(See Figure A-Page 26 and Plate 2-Page

SECOND GROUP: (a) Jails with the cage located in the center of the cellhouse.

(b) One row of interior cells opening into an enclosed corridor.

(See Figure B-Page 26 and Plate 6-Page

THIRD GROUP: (a) Jails with cage located at random in cellhouse.

(b) Interior cells located in this cage or exterior cells in outer wall. All cells opening directly into cellhouse.

(See Figure C-Page 26 and Plate 3-Hardeman County-Page

FOURTH GROUP: (a) Jails with no cage.

(b) Two rows of exterior cells placed face to face, located against the outer wall and opening into an enclosed corridor between the rows.

(See Figure D-Page 26 and Plate 4-Page

FIFTH GROUP: Variations and Combinations of the above.

(See Figures E, F, and G-Page 26
and Plate 3-Cannon County-Page 32)

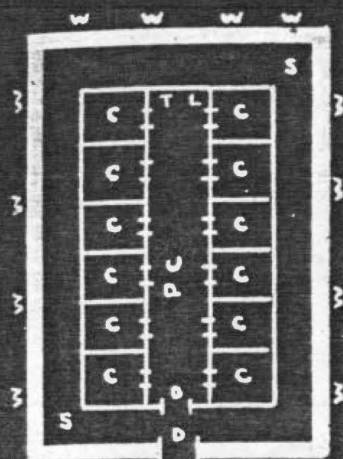


FIG. A

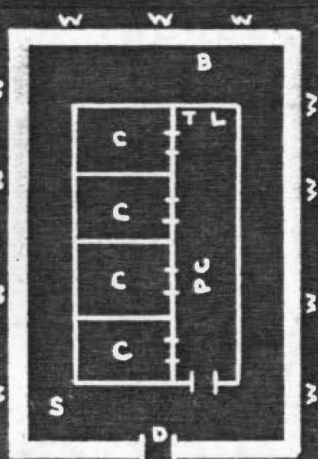


FIG. B

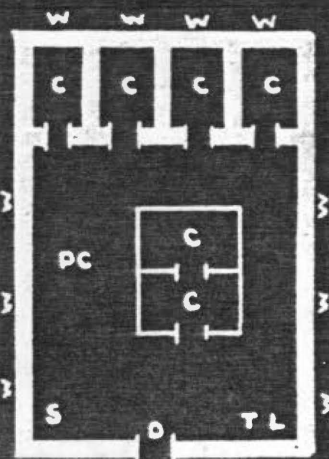


FIG. C

B- BATH

C- CELL

S- STOVE

T- TOILET

L- LAVATORY

D-OR $\frac{1}{T}$ - DOOR

W- WINDOW

PC- PRISONERS' CORRIDOR

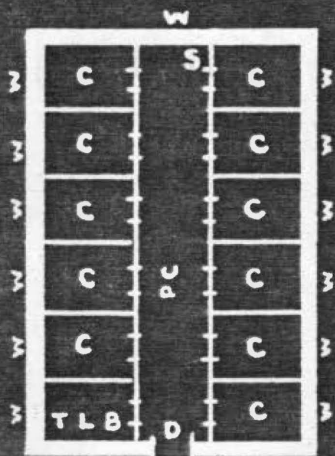


FIG. D

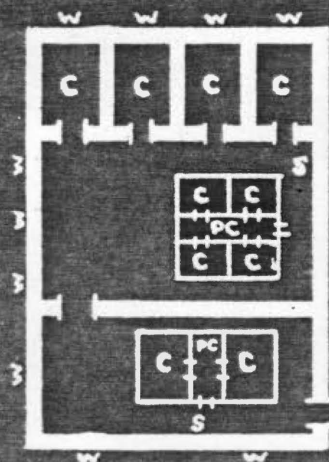


FIG. E

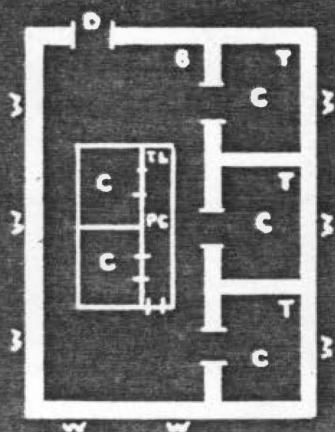


FIG. F

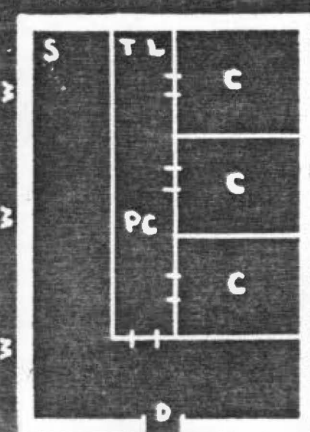


FIG. G

NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF JAILS
CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO GROUPS.

First Group-----	17 or 37.7 per cent.
Second Group-----	11 or 24.4 per cent.
Third Group-----	7 or 15.5 per cent.
Fourth Group-----	4 or 8.8 per cent.
Fifth Group-----	<u>6 or 13.3 per cent.</u>
Total	45 or 100 per cent.

The type represented by the first group as outlined above is decidedly the most prevalent among the jails visited. More than a third of the cell cages were of this particular form of construction. The old Shelby County Jail (Plate 2) is probably the best illustration of this arrangement. The cage is made up of four tiers of cells superimposed, i.e., the cells are placed directly on top of each other creating four distinct floors. The cell walls are made entirely of sheet metal except for the barred portion next to the windows. Although the windows extend in height to the top tier, no through ventilation can be effected on account of the solid sheet metal walls. The several elevations of the tiers are reached by spiral stairs at one end of the cage. The four tiers create four central corridors into which the solid cell doors open. There are 10 cells to the row, 20 to the tier and altogether there are 80 separate cells. The top tier is used for the confinement of women while men are

SHELBY COUNTY JAIL

BUILT 1867
SUPERIMPOSED CELLS

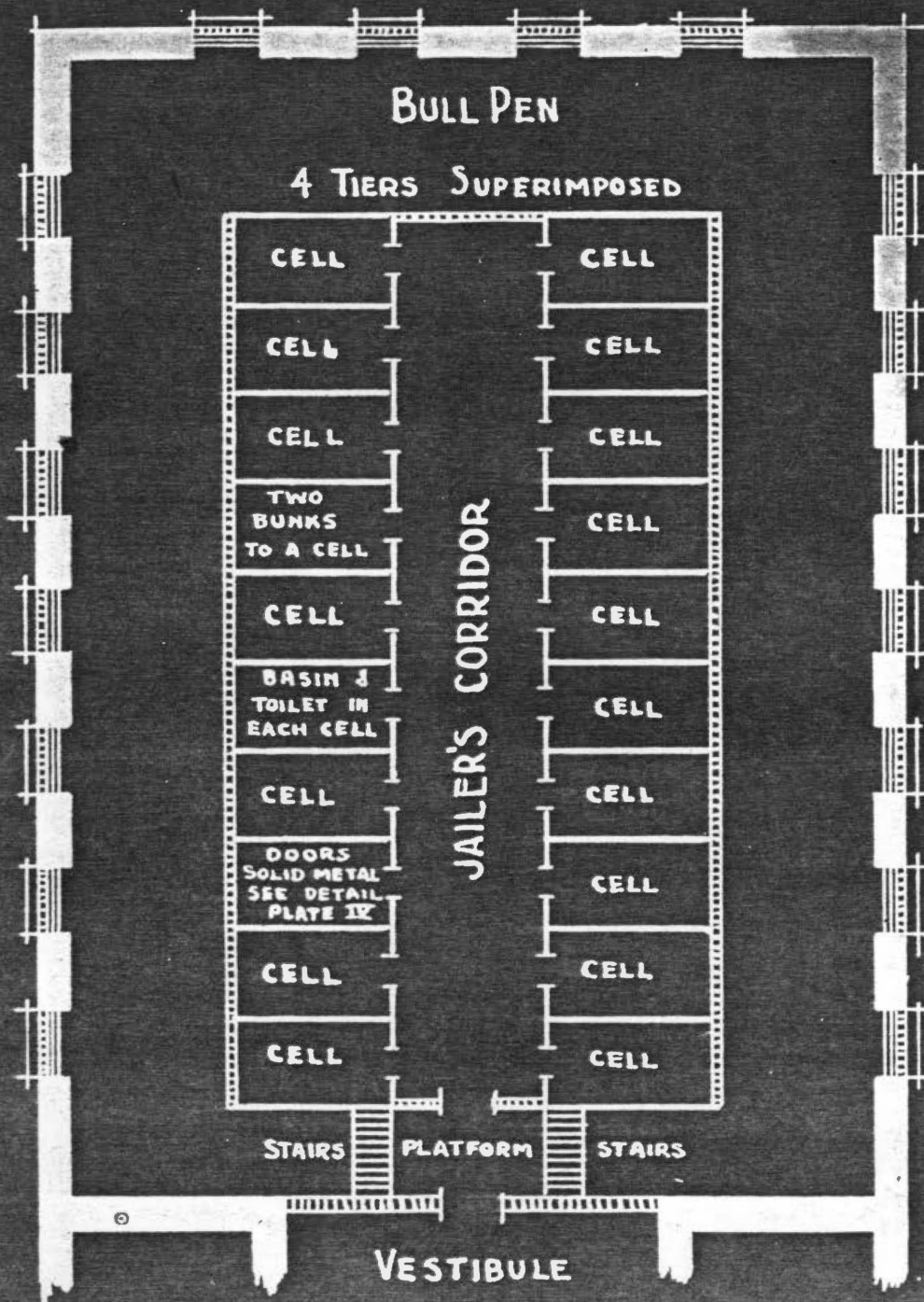


PLATE TWO

kept on the second and third tiers. During the day the female prisoners are allowed free association in the corridor of the fourth tier, while the male prisoners associate in the corridors surrounding the cage on the main floor, in what is known as the "bull pen". The metal bars and walls of the bottom tier have been materially weakened by years of rust and these cells are condemned from any further use in confining prisoners but some are still used for bath and laundry purposes. Each cell of the three tiers above contains two bunks, a basin and a toilet. The main entrance to the cellroom is barred and covered with small mesh to prevent the introduction of contraband articles to prisoners in their communications with visitors through this screening. This building has long been the subject of much severe criticism and is being replaced by a new jail.

SECOND GROUP.

One-fourth of the jails visited clearly come under the second classification. This type is illustrated by the part of the cage diagram (Plate 6) on either side of the utility corridor. The cell cages of this class usually have a prisoners' corridor about 4 feet in width running the entire length of the cage in front of the cells. Entrance to the cage is made through a door at the end of

this corridor and the cells have separate doors opening into this enclosed space. In most instances the back of the cells as well as the sides are solid sheet metal. In many cases both back and front are composed of bars or lattice work of laminated steel. In nearly every instance the toilet and wash basins are located at the end of the corridor, a condition which necessitates free access to the corridor at all times by the occupants of the adjacent cells. Proper lighting of such cages is difficult for the largest per cent of the light must be derived from a source directly in front of the corridor and it must also penetrate two barred partitions to reach the cell interiors. On the other hand, ventilation is easier to obtain for this class of cells than for the cells which open into a central corridor.

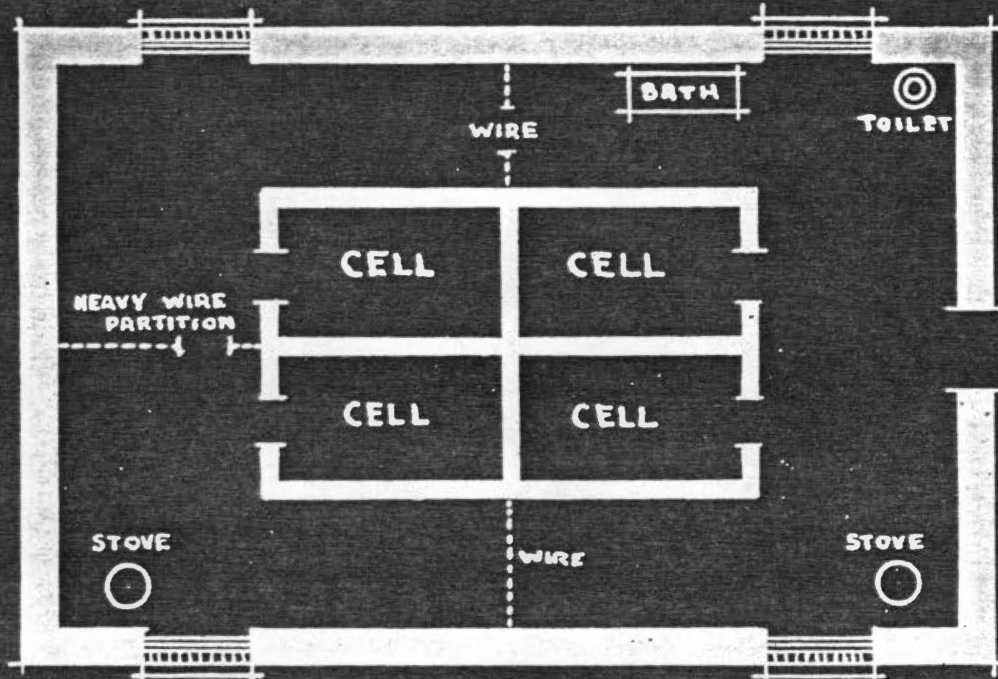
GROUP THREE.

Fifteen per cent of the jails studied are well classified under the third of the arbitrary groupings. This method of arrangement has been found in the most primitive of prisons. The seven jails of this group have combinations of exterior and interior cells. Each cell opens into a common cellroom. The cells have no enclosed corridors but the unoccupied space of the cellroom is used by both prisoners and jailer as a corridor.

A good illustration of this type of jail is that of Hardeman County shown in Plate 3. Not unlike a majority of structures of this kind, the cellroom is on the second floor and is reached by a stairway on the outside of the building. The interior of this jail presents a dark and gloomy aspect since the windows are protected by perforated metal as shown in the window detail of Plate 4. Sliding windows with glass panes furnish the necessary protection from chilly blasts but the dirty panes practically exclude the little light that penetrates the small holes. There are four cells, placed back to back in the center of the cellroom. The cell walls are of solid material and the cells are furnished with solid metal doors. (See Door Detail-Plate 4) Even with these doors open the cells are veritable caves and it is impossible to discern objects inside them without artificial light. Several electric lights illuminate the cellhouse but no artificial light is directly furnished the cells themselves. There is no provision for ventilation and consequently there is no ventilation. This jail is heated by two small stoves which are very inadequate for the purpose. The part of the cellroom surrounding the cells is used by both prisoners and sheriff as a corridor. It is divided by heavy wire screening as illustrated. This screening can serve no purpose other than keeping the inmates bodily separated; it is by no means

HARDEMAN COUNTY JAIL

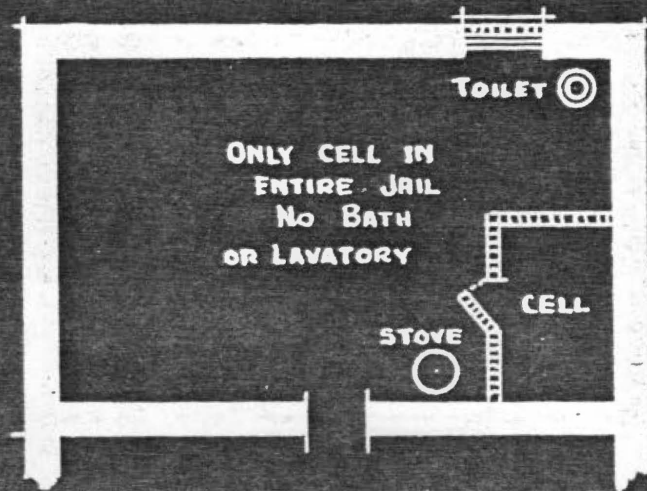
BUILT 1872



WINDOWS & DOORS SIMILAR TO DETAILS PLATE III.

CANNON COUNTY JAIL

BUILT 1900



INTERIOR CELLS

a hindrance to intercommunication. This a recent attempt at improvement and probably the only innovation in many years. The jail is fifty-three years old. On the whole this county jail is an unsanitary, unventilated building, allowing no separation of the different classes of prisoners, except for the confinement of women in the basement. There is no separation of the diseased from the healthy and it is lacking in necessary toilet facilities as there is but one toilet and one bath in the entire jail.

GROUP FOUR.

Jails having exterior cells placed against the outer walls, compose relatively a small number of the forty-five institutions visited. Four buildings were found of this type. With exterior cells opening to the outer air the problem of furnishing proper ventilation and light is easily solved if the windows are protected by the conventional bars. It is argued that such a construction facilitates escape since there is but one barrier interposed between the prisoner and freedom. This is not necessarily true, however, and practically impossible if the windows are barred by tool-proof steel permanently set in reinforced concrete. Steel which is tool-proof is highly tempered and cannot be abraded by an ordinary cutting tool. Reinforced concrete is proof against a prisoner "chipping" his way to escape, an easy

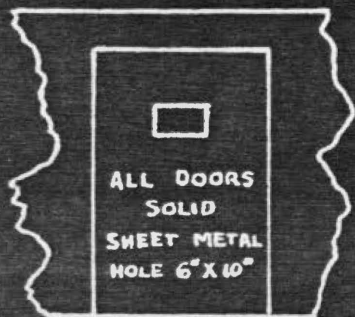
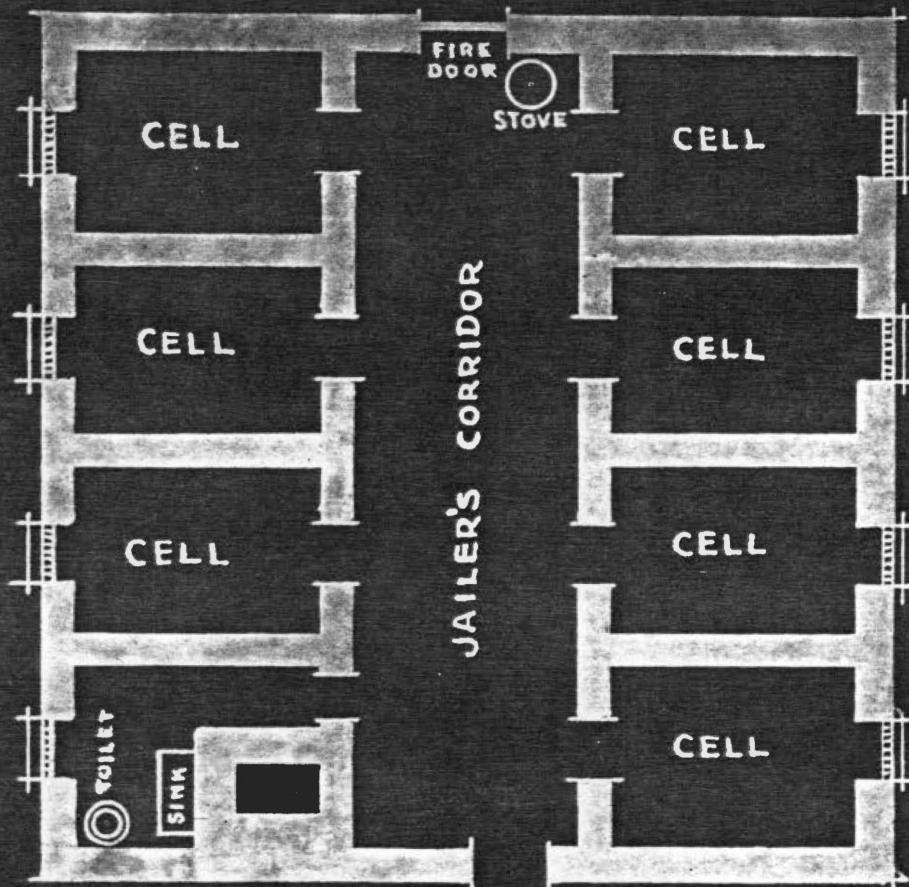
method of jail breaking when jails are built of brick.

The jail illustrated in Plate 4 is a good example of those in the fourth group. This jail occupies the entire second floor of the building; the first floor is utilized as a residence for the jailer. Entrance is made at the end of the jailer's corridor. At the opposite end there is a heavy iron fire-door for use in an emergency, since the building is not fire-proof. The cell walls are solid material the thickness of the outer walls and these inner walls create the eight separate cells with dimensions which are approximately 8'x 10'x 10'. The one toilet for the use of the prisoners is located in a separate compartment, access to which is made only through the middle corridor. This jail is particularly vicious from the standpoint of heating and lighting. A small coal stove at one end of the corridor furnishes the heat for the cellhouse and the prisoners must be allowed to congregate around it in order to keep themselves warm. The windows are not protected by bars but in their place is used a thick metal sheet drilled with holes as shown in the window detail of Plate 4. There is no additional protection from the elements such as glass panes would afford, and the prisoners no doubt secure, what is in this rare case, an excess of fresh air. The doors of the cells are solid sheet metal with a small square hole cut near the top. (See DOOR DETAIL--Plate 4.) The enclosed cells

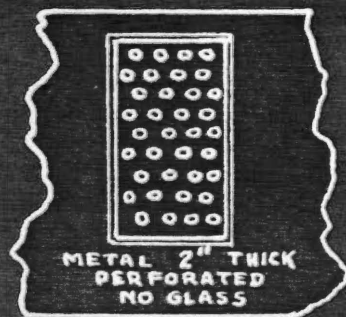
HAYWOOD COUNTY JAIL

BUILT 1894

EXTERIOR CELLS



DOOR DETAIL



WINDOW DETAIL

are consequently so dark that objects within them are barely discernable in the daytime. The middle corridor which is between the rows of cells has no means of ventilation and is a veritable dungeon. The only illumination furnished is that from a small electric lamp swung in the center of this room. The bad conditions which exist in this jail are not due to antiquity but rather to faults in original construction. The present jailer manages it to the best of his ability but a prison with such physical make-up can hardly be made a livable place for human beings.

GROUP FIVE.

Six of the county jails included in this study possess such a conglomeration of features that they cannot be satisfactorily classified. These buildings are variations and combinations of the groups described above. In most instances there are two or more cellrooms with a cage of different type in each room. Many of the cages are no more elaborate in construction than those used ordinarily for confining wild animals. These cells are not placed with any plan of harmonious arrangement in respect to doors or windows or corridor space. The buildings in this group do contain more exterior cells but jailers seldom use them if there is also a cage in the cellroom.

The unusual condition existing in Cannon County is used as an illustration in Plate 3. (page 32) The cellroom

in this jail has only one window to furnish both light and ventilation to the single cell placed in a corner of the cellhouse. Oil lamps furnish artificial light and the cellroom is heated by a small stove. There is a toilet for the use of the prisoners but no bath or lavatory. This jail should be abandoned or reconstructed in order that it may be made a livable place for those who may be kept within it.

JAIL SANITATION.

SANITATION OF JAIL BUILDINGS.

The dire need for better sanitation in our county jails is a grave problem. It is to be deplored that the custodians of the jail buildings now make so little effort to keep their institutions clean, particularly since dirtiness is a condition relatively easy to overcome. Light, heat, and ventilation are the factors which largely determine the cleanliness of the jail. Poorly lighted cellhouses and cells can rarely be kept in a clean condition and vermin thrive in such places. Disinfectants are used in lieu of sunlight and fresh air, with little result other than a nauseous odor. Poorly heated jails usually result in a lack of ventilation. Jails cannot be made clean until jailers establish and observe a regular routine for achieving cleanliness.

LIGHTING.

It is an indisputable self-evident truth that living beings are dependent upon a certain amount of light for their very existence. In the construction of our jails an effort seems to have been made to exclude all light but that absolutely necessary for visibility. In numerous cases the sunlight or daylight is insufficient to make the features of the imprisoned discernable. Poor lighting, as much as any other condition, serves to impair the health of those who must sojourn for any length of time in our

county jails.

Lighting is very closely related to the problem of jail construction. The plans shown in Plates 5, 6, and 7, are designed to give the greatest amount of light and ventilation possible in this type of institution. Jails with exterior cells, i.e., cells with windows opening to the outer air, are particularly desirable for this reason. In the Desirable Forms of Construction illustrated by these plates, ample window area is provided so that sunlight may enter the corridors and the cells as well. With such an arrangement of windows, ventilation is easily and effectively accomplished. On the other hand, windows cannot in themselves properly light the jail unless the cells are constructed with the barred portions next to the light. Cells with solid metal walls cannot possibly be satisfactorily lighted from windows. Plates 5 and 6 show the proper placing of barred and solid portions of cell walls.

The illustrations in Plates 3 and 4 with their accompanying descriptions serve to show the poor lighting prevalent in the majority of our county jails. In several buildings visited the light was so poor that the interior of the cages could not be inspected without artificial illumination. In many instances the poor light was not so much due to inadequate window space as to window panes thickly covered with accumulated dirt. In a majority of jails it was evident that the windows had not been washed in years.

Sixty per cent of the jails had windows rated as dirty at the time of visitation but the writer is inclined to believe that the investigators who rated the remaining forty per cent as clean, did so because the windows were some cleaner than their dirtier surroundings.

Eighty-two per cent of the jails visited are lighted by electricity. Eight of the jails in this study are lighted by oil lamps. In the institutions which are electrically lighted, the extent of the installation is limited to one or two droplights in the cellroom, usually in front of the cage. In one jail the entire lighting was furnished by a single droplight in the central corridor. When this small light was extinguished the cellroom was a veritable dungeon at mid-day. The light fixtures are usually so placed as to illuminate the outer corridors and little attention has been given the illumination of cell interiors.

Where electric current is available, modern lighting can be installed in old jails at a nominal cost. In every possible case the use of lamps and lanterns should be immediately abolished. When the building is wired there should be a sufficient number of droplights to completely illuminate the interior of the cells themselves and separate ceiling lights might even be installed in each cell. Jailers insist that fractious prisoners delight in breaking such lights but this practice could be controlled.

VENTILATION.

The problem of ventilation, like that of proper lighting, can best be solved by better jail construction. In the inspection of our jail buildings the visitor is invariably impressed by a need for better ventilation. Poorly ventilated cells constantly reek with the familiar "jail odor", which is caused by a lavish use of disinfectants, unsanitary plumbing, and the unwashed bodies of the prisoners. Proper ventilation is only accomplished when fresh air is allowed to circulate freely in the cells and corridors.

In the present type of jail building, ventilation is secured only by means of windows. It is reasonably safe to presume that these windows are seldom raised. The problem of ventilation is one for the jailer to solve and to ventilate the building properly he must be constantly on the alert. The difficulty of ventilation is increased during the winter months. At this time the windows are kept tightly closed and prisoners cannot be expected to desire them raised when their cellroom is heated by a single coal stove. The converse of this condition was found in two instances where heavy perforated metal protected the windows and the absence of glass panes allowed a ventilation too severe to be beneficial.

Not only is the ventilation of cells prevented by inadequate window area and inefficient heating, but it is vitally affected by crowding too many prisoners in a

single cell. Sanitary engineers agree that there should be at least 400 cubic feet of air per person wherever they are housed. If two persons are confined in a single cell it should be roughly 10'x 10'x 8' to have sufficient volume for such an amount of air. The average cell in Tennessee jails is approximately 6'x 8'x 8' thus furnishing 192 cubic feet of air per prisoner. In one case it is known that nine men sleep in a cell 6'x 12'x 7'. These nine men secure 56 cubic feet of air per person. This illustration shows conclusively how the problem of ventilation is aggravated by the overcrowded condition of our county jails.

HEATING.

Methods of Heating Jails.

Steam-----	21 Jails-----	46.6 per cent.
Stoves-----	21 Jails-----	46.6 per cent.
Hot Air-----	2 Jails-----	4.4 per cent.
Grates-----	1 Jail -----	2.2 per cent.
Total	45 Jails	100.0 per cent.

Many of the jails under consideration were visited during cold weather and the investigators had an excellent opportunity to observe the methods employed in the heating of jail buildings. It is readily concluded that coal stoves and grates are most unsatisfactory for such a purpose yet twenty-two institutions visited were heated in

this manner. Open grate fires in conjunction with stoves were observed in three jails but only one case was found where grates were the only method of furnishing heat for the prisoners. In most instances one stove was the only equipment provided for the heating of a large cellroom. The employment of stoves and grates to furnish warmth to the prisoners usually results in the jailer allowing all persons, both whites and negroes, to congregate in one corridor around the fire, that they may keep themselves comfortably warm. The prisoners are allowed to keep the stoves and grates fired and regulated and consequently few operate efficiently. The social gathering around the stove creates a serious jail problem and this condition should be relieved.

Jail buildings can only be properly and economically heated from a central furnace or boiler, such as are used in steam, hot water, and hot air heating. From the above table it may be seen that the number of jails heated by stoves equal the number of steam heated jails. Jailers are able to maintain an even temperature only in these buildings with such heating systems. Hot air heating plants are part of the equipment of two county jails but one of the jailers seldom uses the furnace since he has auxilliary grates in the two cellrooms.

On account of the comparative inactivity of jail

prisoners, their quarters should by all means be satisfactorily heated. The surroundings of the prisoner create an atmosphere none too warm and prisoners should not be made to suffer actual physical discomfort from a real lack of heat. The prisoner is unable to keep himself warm by exercise; the close cell walls limit his movements. The problem of jail heating is of great importance for without proper heating there cannot be proper ventilation during the cold seasons, and without ventilation the health of the prisoner will invariably be impaired.

WATERWORKS AND SEWERAGE DISPOSAL.

It is practically impossible to keep a jail clean without plenty of running water and an efficient sewerage system:

*Jails with running water and toilets in each cell-----	20 or	44.4%
*Jails with running water and toilet for use of the prisoners-----	22 or	48.8%
No running water or sewerage, Use jail bucket-----	3 or	6.6%
Total	45 or	100.0%

*Toilets rated as dirty or in bad condition in 30 jails, or 71 per cent.

Ninety-three per cent of the jails in the above table have running water and some sort of sewerage disposal system. The water systems from the most modern furnished from city plants to crude home-made gravity systems furnished

by hand pumps. Only forty-four per cent of the jails under study are desirably equipped with toilet facilities in each cell. The evils ensuing from the use of the jail bucket are obvious. On the other hand, the condition of the toilets, where they were found, was hardly more sanitary, with seventy-one per cent reported as unclean or out of order.

DAMPNESS.

The jails in this study are relatively free from the evil of dampness. Although more than fifty per cent of these institutions have inefficient heating systems, little dampness has been observed. Nine per cent were reported as being perceptibly damp. The dry condition of the remainder is no doubt due in part to the fact that many of the cellrooms are on the second floor of the building, above the residence of the jailer.

JAIL CLEANLINESS.

A jail may be excellently constructed and equipped for sanitation yet be so inefficiently kept as to be constantly dirty. On the other hand, some of the older buildings are so badly built and outfitted that the work of keeping them clean is an endless task, but the jailer could by constant vigilance and effort overcome many of the bad conditions that exist.

From the investigations conducted in the county jails of Tennessee it must be concluded that few jailers have made an earnest effort to keep their prisons clean. Some of the officials have manifested much pride in their regulations for maintaining the decorum of prisoners but offer no excuse for the filthy environment of these men and women. Some of the conditions that actually exist in our county jails are hard for the average person to believe, yet for years citizens of our own counties and state have been forced to live in and endure, for months at the time, these loathsome surroundings.

The data collected are illustrative of the bad situation. A jail visit would convince the most unsympathetic. Some of the jails included in this study were well kept and comparatively clean, but the large majority were dirty, some filthy, and with no evidence that any recent attempt had been made or was being made to relieve the conditions. Dirty floors and corridors are common; littered with rubbish, paper, and

food, the accumulated filth of days. Bedding is dirty beyond belief and vermin thrive despite the lavish use of nauseating disinfectants. Where there are bathing facilities the basins and tubs are encrusted with filth, and often the drains are clogged. Under these conditions, thousands are forced to live, the innocent awaiting trial as well as those guilty of crime.

VERMIN.

Vermin infest the majority of our county jails, and by vermin is meant every pest in the category. No relief can ever be experienced from these obnoxious small animals until jails are furnished some sort of "delousing" equipment. On account of the heterogeneous group of prisoners detained in our county jails, vermin will enter in spite of every effort of the jailer to detect them. Once within the dark and filthy cells, they thrive, and it requires Herculean efforts to destroy the pests.

The information secured by the investigators is based on the statements of the keepers and prisoners as to the condition of the jail relative to bed-bugs, lice, cockroaches, rats, and mice. In forty per cent of the jails both jailers and prisoners unhesitatingly admitted the presence of these pests. In the jails with no vermin the keepers acknowledged that though free at the time of investigation they were prevalent at intervals.

ODORS.

Forty-two per cent of the jails visited were in a bad condition relative to odors. The jail odor is the result of unsanitary cells and corridors as well as the unhygienic practices of the prisoners, but the most prevalent and obnoxious odor in our jails is that from too free a use of insecticides. Large sums are no doubt spent for these disinfectants where a lavish use of soap and water would make them needless.

Jail Cleanliness.

	Clean	Fair Condition	Dirty
Corridors	11 or 24%	21 or 46%	13 or 28%
Jail Floors	17 or 37%	19 or 42%	9 or 20%
Cell House Walls	11 or 24%	23 or 51%	11 or 24%
Cell Walls	10 or 22%	23 or 51%	12 or 26%
*Bunks	2 or 4%	16 or 36%	26 or 59%
**Mattresses	2 or 4%	13 or 31%	26 or 63%
***Blankets	7 or 15%	10 or 22%	28 or 62%
****Quilts	4 or 10%	7 or 18%	27 or 71%

*One jail had no bunks. Prisoners sleep on floor.

**Four jails had no mattresses.

***Three jails were using new blankets.

****Three jails were using new quilts. Seven jails had none.

The above table shows the situation in forty-five county jails in respect to the cleanliness of eight principal features. Conditions adjudged as clean include the

smallest per cent of jails for each topic. Fair conditions were observed as to corridors, jail floors, cell-house walls, and cell walls, but the preponderating number of jails with dirty and unsanitary bunks and bedding is not to be overlooked. The relatively high per cent of jails with clean blankets and quilts is due to the fact that three jails had bought new equipment previous to the investigation. The following tables may offer an explanation for the above conditions:

TABLE 1.

Jail Floors Scrubbed.			
Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Annually or at Prolonged Intervals.
4 or 6%	22 or 48%	4 or 6%	15 or 33%

TABLE 2.

Blankets Washed.			
Weekly	Monthly	Quarterly	Annually or at Prolonged Intervals.
6 or 13%	16 or 35%	8 or 18%	15 or 33%

TABLE 3.

Prisoners' Clothing Washed.	
Weekly	At Will of Prisoner.
22 or 49%	23 or 51%

TABLE 4.

Washing of Prisoners' Clothing.	
By Prisoner Inside Jail.	By Laundress or Relatives Outside Jail.
39 or 87%	6 or 13%

In spite of the fact that the Tennessee law specifies that the duty of the jailer is "to furnish prisoners with clean beds, and sufficient blankets and bedclothing to keep them comfortable" and "to have two pieces of clothing for each prisoner washed every week, and to keep the jails clean, to remove all filth from the cells once every twenty-four hours", the above conditions exist.

One-third of the floors of the jails under study are seldom, if ever scrubbed. Some of the floors are badly in need of repair but none are in such a state that they could not be thoroughly washed. To insure cleanliness it is imperative that the jail floors be scrubbed twice a week.

One-third of the jails visited have their blankets washed annually, or not at all. The prevailing custom seems to be that of using them until they are worn out, when new ones are bought. Most jail blankets are so dirty that it is impossible to determine their original color.

The filthy conditions of jail interiors are aggravated by the washing and drying of clothes by the prisoners in the cellroom. Forty-nine per cent of the jailers explained that prisoners were required to wash their clothing weekly but in fifty-one per cent of the jails there are no regulations. The unfortunates detained in the latter class may wash their clothing whenever they like. In consequence

they seldom choose to wash their clothes. In many instances no facilities are provided for washing even if the prisoner does desire to clean his clothes. The type of laundry done in jail is the poorest imaginable and washing in the cage or corridors creates a muck and mire on top of the existing unsanitary conditions. Yet in eighty-seven per cent of the jails investigated this system is used. In only six jails was the washing done on the outside of the jail building by laundresses or relatives of the prisoners.

MODEL CONSTRUCTIONS
FOR SMALL COUNTY JAILS.

It has been pointed out that ventilation and lighting of jails is entirely dependent features of the cage and cellroom. The problem of cleanliness in jail buildings is also closely related to that of jail construction and the solution depends upon remodeling the old jails or constructing new ones.

The following illustrations* suggest desirable forms of construction for the small rural county jail. The features of these plans are pictured as below:

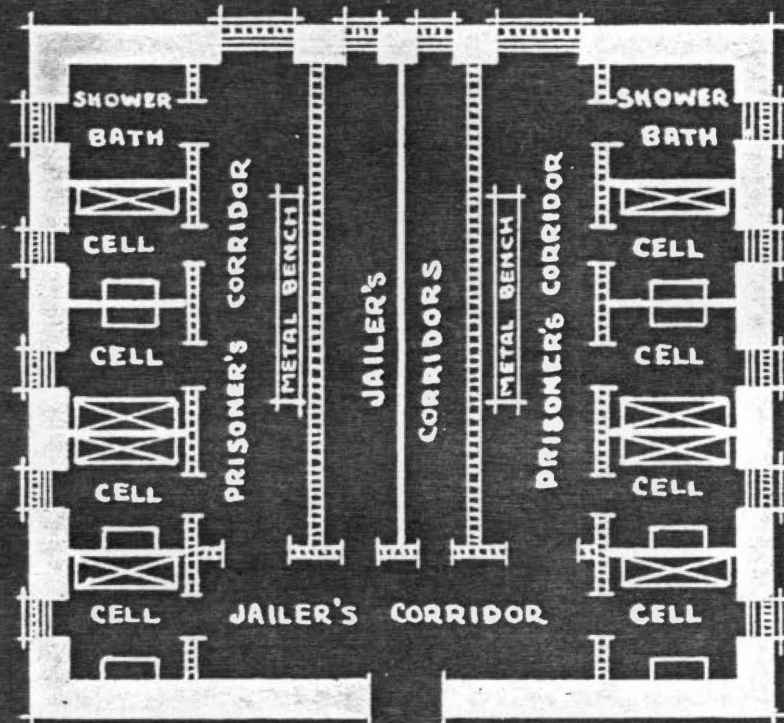
1. The heavy white portions represent the outer walls, constructed of reinforced concrete or other solid material.
2. The lighter white lines represent the parts of the cage constructed of sheet metal.
3. The cross-hatched lines represent the barred portions of the cells and cage.
4. The breaks in the outer walls show the position of windows, glass panes and bars.
5. Each cell contains one bunk and one metal seat.
6. Location of toilets and basins are shown in detail in Plate 7.

PLATE 5.

The illustration of exterior cells shows a desirable construction for ventilation and lighting. Each cell contains a window opening to the outer air. This window not only allows the sunlight to enter the cell directly but

*Plates 5, 6, and 7. Pages 53, 55, and 56.
Reproduced from "Humanizing Georgia's County Jails".

DESIRABLE CONSTRUCTION EXTERIOR CELLS



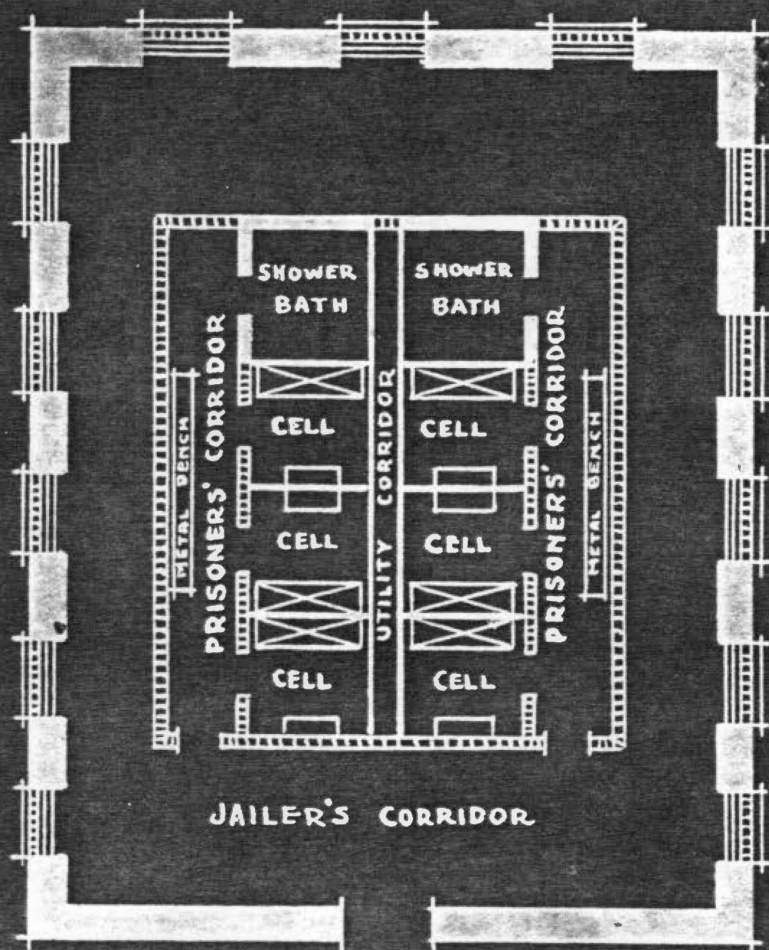
FOR CELL DETAIL SEE PLATE III

facilitates the ventilation of each cell. The solid partition in the jailer's corridor creates two cell compartments. Near the entrance to the cellroom and outside the prisoners' corridor are two separate cells. This jail affords four separate compartments in which different classes of prisoners could be placed. The plan shows two separate corridors for prisoners and three jailer's corridors. Large windows at the end of these corridors provide light for them. A jail of this type allows the jailer to inspect in safety, the cages which confine the prisoners without entering the prisoners' corridor. The metal benches and seats serve a useful purpose. They eliminate much of the sitting and reclining on bunks during the day and allow the prisoners to eat their meals more decently. Much of jail uncleanness is the result of eating within the cells.

PLATE 6.

Plate 6 shows a desirable construction for jails in which interior cells must be used. It is a little more difficult to illuminate and ventilate cells contained in a cage in the cellroom for the light and air must pass through three barred partitions to reach the cells but windows of greater area offset this disadvantage. A utility corridor for plumbing separates the cage into two separate rows of cells. Ample exercise corridors are provided for prisoners and the jailer can inspect the cells without

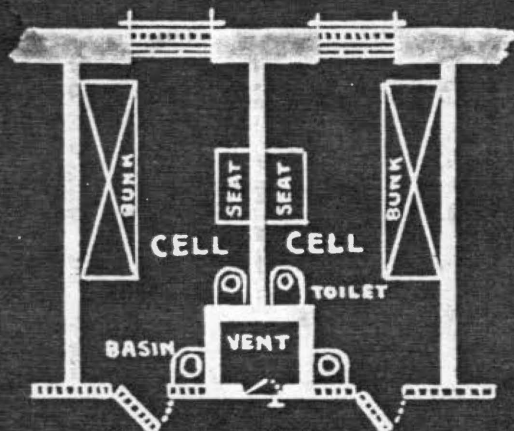
DESIRABLE CONSTRUCTION INTERIOR CELLS



FOR CELL DETAIL SEE PLATE III

DETAIL OF EXTERIOR CELL

DIMENSIONS 6'x8½'x8'

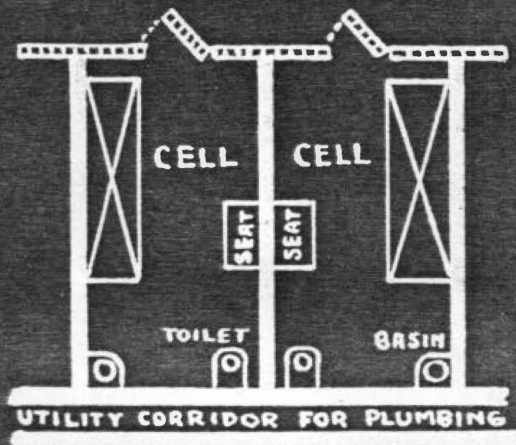


PRISONER'S CORRIDOR
(VENT FOR PLUMBING ONLY)

DETAIL OF INTERIOR CELL

DIMENSIONS 6'x8½'x8'

PRISONER'S CORRIDOR





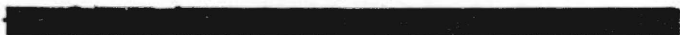


entering the cage. Metal benches and seats may be located as indicated. (See Details--Plate 7--Page 56.) Although interior cells are not as desirable as exterior cells this plan is probably the best for its particular type.

THE PRISONERS.

The Prisoners.

At present, the county jails of Tennessee are "melting pots. Into them are thrown helter-skelter the old, the young, the guilty, the innocent, the diseased, and the healthy, there to be mixed with further ingredients of filth, cold, stagnant air, and bad plumbing, and all brought to a boil by the fires of idleness. Only the strongest material can resist the fusion".

Prisoners in Jail on Day of Visit.

White Males		332 or 52%
White Females		16 or 2%
Negro Males		261 or 40%
Negro Females		27 or 4%
Boys Under 16		3 or 2/5 of 1%

The above chart is compiled from the population of 18 jails at the time of visitation. It cannot be taken as an accurate index of average jail population but is undoubtedly suggestive. In the rural jails of West Tennessee negro prisoners predominate while there some counties in East Tennessee in which negroes do not even reside. The figures do show that the white and negro males are the principal offenders. The percentage of females is relatively low but the number of negro females is double that of white females. The small number of juveniles is a group of boys under 16 years of age. Young boys between the ages of 16 and 20 were observed in many jails but their number was not

ascertained.

Provisions for Separation of Prisoners.

Probably no feature of the jail problem is more important than the separation of prisoners. In our jails it is now common practice to throw the prisoners together in a single cell room and to allow them to absorb all the contaminating influences prevalent in such places. In consequence, many first-offenders are not corrected but actually schooled in crime. Young girls are confined with degraded women who delight in poisoning their plastic minds; young boys must listen to the vulgar anecdotes and stories of crime related by hardened criminals. The insane are confined with the sane and persons suffering from communicable diseases associate freely with the healthy. Females are attended only by male keepers and are often imprisoned in the same room with a conglomerate group of males. These conditions are contrary to the most elementary considerations of humanity but they exist in the county jails of the State of Tennessee.

Provisions for Separation of Prisoners.

	Number of Jails Which Afford Separation.	Number of Jails Affording No Separation of Prisoners.
Witnesses	7 or 15%	38 or 85%
Boys Under 16	9 or 20%	36 or 80%
Condemned Prisoners	14 or 31%	31 or 69%
Insane	25 or 56%	20 or 44%
Females	43 or 96%	2 or 4%

The above data show how very little separation of classes is made in the jails of Tennessee. Thirty-three per cent of the jails studied afforded no separation to any class of prisoners except the females. Witnesses are separated from other prisoners by allowing them the freedom of the jailer's corridors but in eighty-five per cent of the jails they are forced to associate with the other inmates. Boys suffer the same treatment in four-fifths of these institutions. Insane people are nearly always confined in the same cellroom with others but are usually locked in a cell to themselves.

In two jails it was found that there was no provision whatever for the separate confinement of female prisoners. Although ninety-six per cent of the jails separate females from males, the separation affords little privacy. In many cases the women are confined in a separate cellroom. Nevertheless, females are often locked in a separate cell located in the same cellroom occupied by all other classes of prisoners. In every jail the jailer has unhindered access

both day and night to their quarters, which he usually enters at will and with no formality. In only one jail visited was a full-time, salaried matron employed. The wife of the jailer acts as matron in ten jails and in one case the daughter of the sheriff assumes this responsibility. These self-appointed attendants visit the female prisoners daily but they cannot be expected to administer properly to the needs of their charges by a one visit a day.

Relief can only be afforded this situation by the creation of proper provisions for complete separation of the various classes of prisoners. Again the solution depends upon better jail construction. Every jail must have more than one cellroom to accomplish segregation. In Tennessee we are confronted with the additional problem of the negro offender and his separation from the white prisoners. To prevent this contaminating comingling the following classes must be separated:

- | | |
|----------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. White Men | 5. Diseased and Sick Prisoners |
| 2. White Women | 6. Dangerous or Vicious Prisoners. |
| 3. Negro Men | 7. Insane |
| 4. Negro Women | 8. Juveniles |
| 9. Witnesses | |

CROWDED CONDITION OF JAILS.

A satisfactory classification of prisoners cannot be accomplished until the crowded condition of our county jails is relieved.

Number of Prisoners Confined in One Cell.

	One to Cell	Two to Cell	Three to Cell	Four to Cell	Six, Seven or Eight to Cell	No Fixed Limit
Number of Jails	1	10	4	14	3	13
Per Cent of Jails.	3%	23%	9%	32%	7%	26%

Cell cages were crowded to full capacity in twenty-six per cent of the jails. In a third of the jails visited four prisoners were locked in each cell while in two-thirds of the jails four or more prisoners occupied a single cell. The reduction of this overcrowding is impossible under the present conditions.

A description of the situation in an East Tennessee county gives a clearer conception than figures. This jail has been frequently condemned by grand juries as unsafe, and the sheriff finds it necessary to keep the prisoners locked in the cells to prevent them from breaking out through the aged and rotten walls. The jail contained thirty-five prisoners. Nine prisoners were locked in a cell which was made to hold four. There are only four cells in the jail. The room in which the cells are built is approximately 27x 23 feet.

Two tiers of two cells each occupy a space 13 feet square in the center of the room with a corridor encircling the cage. Each cell is 13 feet long by $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, and into this small space are crowded nine prisoners. The two lower cells have double decked bunks and the two upper cells have three decks of bunks, or rather shelves on which the prisoners sleep. These three shelves are crowded into a space about seven feet high and the prisoners were packed like sardines in a can.

The prisoners were until recently only locked in the cells at night. During the day the cells were opened and the prisoners were allowed to come into the corridors for exercise and air. There were so many escapes, however, that in order to keep the prisoners, the sheriff has found it necessary to keep them locked in the narrow, crowded cells both day and night. The sheriff is not able on account of the lack of space to separate in any manner the white and colored prisoners.

AVERAGE LENGTH OF
CONFINEMENT OF THOSE AWAITING TRIAL.

	One Week	One Month	Two Months	Three Months	Four Months
Number of Jails	4	1	6	14	20
Per Cent of Jails.	9%	3%	14%	31%	45%

The above table serves to show a primary cause of overcrowding of jails. In nearly one half of the county jails visited the average prisoner spends four months awaiting trial, while in nearly one-third of the jails the offender is detained for a period of three months. One fourth of the prisoners wait two months or less for trial. These long terms must be served when the misdemeanant is incarcerated very soon after the adjournment of the court and is unable to secure his bail or bond. Prisoners accumulate in the jail during recesses and the crowded condition is not relieved until the court convenes.

THE PRISONERS' DIET.

Prisoners' Diet.

A more vicious system than the dieting fee system is hard to conceive. The keeper of every jail in this study is allowed seventy-five cents a day per prisoner. With this sum he provides his "boarders" with three meals a day. This method arouses more complaint against the management of county jails than possibly any other feature of the jail problem except sanitation.

Under the dieting-fee law, the jailer is given this legal sum daily to feed each prisoner in his care and it has become a general custom to furnish meals as cheaply as possible. Any amount that may be saved by rigid economy is kept by the jailer as part of his compensation. In several counties it was found that the jailer received no other remuneration for his services than the allowances for food, and the turnkey fees. It is obvious that this business may be a very profitable one. With a jail population of 100 the jailer receives a gross amount of \$75 a day or \$2250 a month. A smaller jail with an average population of 20 prisoners is allowed for food, at the present rate, \$15 a day, or in a month the jailer receives \$450. It is easy to imagine the profit after one has observed a jail menu. The sheriff or jailer may line his pockets by withholding from prisoners, food which is their legal right.

The fee system is open to abuse at any time, and it should by all means be abolished as soon as possible.

Prisoners should be furnished with three substantial meals a day, paid for by the county at actual cost. In questioning the jailers concerning the jail menu, several immediately assumed a "none-of-your-business" attitude and were reluctant to give the information. Other officials were brutally frank. One sheriff admitted that he owned a farm in the locality and was at the time "shootin' the turnips to 'em (The prisoners)". The bill of fare, no doubt, was principally turnips for many weeks. On the other hand, in three jails the diet is the same as the jailer's. This usually results in better meals for the occupants of the jail.

In eight jails (18%) visited, only two meals a day were served. Although idle men do not need as heavy meals as those who are working there is no excuse for such a custom. Tennessee law requires the jailer to furnish three meals a day. Jailers attempt to excuse themselves, however, by complaining that they actually lose money by serving three meals. Whether the jailer gets a big profit or not, the fee system results in the prisoners being insufficiently fed. The method of service is universally the same. A certain quantity of food is placed in tin pans or plates which are thrust through the bars of the cage to those confined.

Typical Jail Menu.

Breakfast	Dinner	Supper
Meat--Biscuit Molasses	Beans--Potatoes Cornbread	Meat--Bread Coffee

The above menu is fairly typical of those found in forty-five county jails. The meals are interchangeable and there is no variation in this diet from day to day except in the vegetables. The meat served is usually some sort of salted "side meat". For further jail menus see Appendix.

Rules of the Jails as to Purchase of Food by Prisoners or the Furnishing of Food by Friends.

	Allowed	Not Allowed
Number of Jails	43 or 95½%	2 or 4½%

Quantity of Prisoners' Food.

	Insufficient	Sufficient
Number of Jails	5 or 11%	40 or 89%

Quality of Prisoners' Food.

	Poor	Good
Number of Jails	16 or 36%	29 or 64%

The keepers of two jails visited had rules against the purchase of food by the prisoners. The inmates of 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ % of the jails were allowed to buy, outside the jail, what food their meager finances would permit and in one large jail a crippled prisoner had the concession for operating a small store inside the cell room. Another jailer explained that the purchase of food by the prisoners averaged \$15 daily. There is no objection on part of the jailers to food furnished by friends or relatives.

Eleven per cent of the jails studied furnish an insufficient amount of food. Prisoners in these institutions complained that they went hungry and from personal observation of the food served, this was undoubtedly true. The situation is bad in a large number of jails and the figures given in the above table are only the most acute cases, where prisoners bitterly complained that they did not get enough food. From the questioning of prisoners and from general observation it was ascertained that the food given prisoners in a third of the jails was of a very inferior quality. Such food, poorly cooked, and served cold in dirty receptacles, to be eaten in filthy surroundings, is positively detrimental to the health of any human being.

MEDICAL CARE OF PRISONERS.

Medical Care of Prisoners.

The majority of the prisoners incarcerated in our county jails are drawn from the poorer classes. Poverty and ignorance are not only responsible in many cases for transgressions of the law but are accountable for the existence of communicable and contagious diseases among these types of persons. The impoverished condition of many prisoners does not enable them to make bond and is the principal cause for long periods of confinement. Literally, men are to this day imprisoned for being unable to pay their debts. The county, therefore, should provide good medical care for the inmates of the jail.

Tennessee law provides that a jail physician be appointed by the county court every four years. He must be a graduate of a reputable medical school and it is the duty of this physician to furnish medical and surgical attention to the county prisoners. His compensation is fixed by the county court. It is practically a universal custom in the county jails under study to call in the jail physician only when the sheriff or jailer deems necessary. In one jail, however, medical care is not furnished except by order of the judge, or chairman, of the county court. The physician has no official responsibilities for such phases of jail administration as preparation of dietaries or sanitation. He is paid a salary in some counties while in others he is paid only for the service he renders. This

physician is paid by the county only for his attention to county prisoners. The state is liable for his fees when medical care is furnished a state prisoner and the United States government pays for such services as he may render to federal prisoners. In some instances, federal prisoners are attended by physicians specifically appointed by the federal government. No definite data could be secured concerning the frequency of the visits of the jail physician but it is known that only in a few of the larger institutions does he make daily visits.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF PRISONERS UPON COMMITMENT TO JAIL.

Number of Jails
Giving Medical
Examination on
Commitment.

4 or 9%

Number of Jails
Not Giving Any
Medical
Examination

41 or 91%

HOSPITAL ACCOMODATIONS.

Jails Providing Hospital
Cells or Separate Con-
finement for Sick or
Diseased Prisoners

7 or 15%

Number of
Jails With
No Hospital
Provisions.

38 or 85%

Fifteen per cent of jails visited have hospital cells. In most instances, however, they are merely separate cells in which the sick prisoners are kept, and they contain no special equipment for the proper care of ill persons. A large per cent of prisoners are "dope" addicts and con- ✓

finement in jail is usually considered by ignorant jailers as a good cure for these persons. The torture which these unfortunates undergo is frightful. Some county physicians furnish them treatment but in most jails they are locked in a cell and allowed to rave. The only provision for keeping dope out of the jails is by a more or less careless search of incoming packages, and when it can be obtained outside the jail it undoubtedly reaches those who desire it.

Every county should be forced by law to give a medical examination to each prisoner upon admission to the jail. It is inexcusable to confine persons suffering from the ravages of loathsome diseases with those who are healthy. Much of the excellent work done by public health departments and free clinics is being rapidly undone in ninety-five county jails of Tennessee. Ninety-one per cent of the jails in this study make no effort to ascertain if the prisoner is diseased upon his arrival. Since eighty-five per cent of these jails have no hospital provisions or separate cells for the confinement of the sick, there is no attempt on the part of the jailer to separate those with contagious diseases. It is hard to conceive anything more cruel than ~~forcefully~~ to subject a man to the contagion of dangerous and deadly diseases.

RELIGIOUS PROVISIONS IN JAILS.

Religious Provisions.

The inmates of our county jails are the people in the community receiving the least religious attention yet are in the majority of cases the ones most needing it. The jails of Tennessee create a field for the appliance of Christian influence probably unequalled by any other group of institutions in the state. The existing condition furnishes a complete paradox, as shown in the table below:

PROVISIONS FOR RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

	No Religious Services Con- ducted in the Jail	Religious Services Conducted at Infrequent Intervals	Weekly Services Conducted
Number of Jails.	18 or 40%	17 or 38%	10 or 22%

The forty-five jails under consideration have no chaplains. Religious services are never conducted in two-fifths of these institutions. In more than a third of the jails, services are held at infrequent or prolonged intervals. Appalling as it may seem, seventy-six per cent of the jails visited have no provisions for regular religious services. This deplorable situation, as it now exists, is certainly a reflection upon the citizens, and especially the ministers, of the towns in which jails are located. Irrespective of the common prejudice against, and lack of

sympathy for the lawbreaker, it behooves every good citizen of Tennessee to remember the words of our Lord: "He that is without sin among you let him first cast a stone".

RECREATION AND PRIVILEGES.

Recreation and Privileges.

The chief purpose of confining offenders against the law should be to correct their bad habits. Our county jails, as they now exist, undoubtedly do much toward aggravating the lawlessness of the persons confined within them. This is an inevitable conclusion that must come from a familiarity with jail conditions. Idleness of jail prisoners and the absence of any recreation for the confined makes the jail a breeding place for crime and rebellion against society rather than a correctional institution.

The idleness prevalent in our county jails is probably one of the greatest existing evils. It is not lawful to make those accused of crime and not yet convicted, perform any sort of work. In consequence, only the convicted prisoners in jails, which have been declared workhouses, do any sort of labor. Free association in the jail corridors is allowed all prisoners in 91% of the jails in this study. It is a common practice among jailers to turn prisoners out into the corridors during the day. Big, strong specimens of manhood loaf around and do nothing except play cards or checkers. More frequently, these men entertain each other by exchanging their tales of criminal adventure. This leads to an increased proficiency in crime. The moral training of young boys and first-offenders is left entirely in the hands of the "old heads", calloused professionals in crime. The economic loss from the idleness of prisoners is

incalculable. The inevitable result of this mental and moral idleness is degradation. With few exceptions the prisoner does no sort of work from the day of his arrival until he leaves the jail.

Moreover, practically all of the jails included in this study are entirely void of any recreational facilities. The need for forms of recreation is especially seen when we know that one jail, of the forty-five visited, furnished reading matter to the prisoners and that in 42% of these jails gambling in many forms is freely allowed by the keepers. Cards and dice are the most favored games and there is no limit to the stakes. Prisoners are allowed the free use of tobacco in every jail and is liable to be indulged in by idle men to a degree detrimental to health.

It is obvious from the previous discussion of jail construction that the narrow cells and corridors do not permit prisoners to obtain a sufficient amount of bodily exercise. The only activity possible is the slow pacing to and fro, very much like a wild animal in a cage. Yet without exception this is the only provision for the exercise of the prisoners in forty-five county jails of Tennessee. In one rare case, the jailer occasionally takes the prisoners for a walk.

The following story illustrates the attitude of a prisoner towards the conditions of idleness described

above:-

The judge of a federal court in Tennessee in imposing his sentence is known to have remarked, "I think this defendant is entitled to a measure of clemency. Still, I think he is somewhat to blame for this trouble. I am bound to impose a penalty, but I will make a reasonably short jail sentence". The judge then sentenced the defendant to serve six months in the jail at _____, Tennessee.

After the judgement, the prisoner who had been temporarily confined in the above jail, said, "Your honor, I am not going to complain against the sentence, but I would rather you would send me to Atlanta (Federal Penitentiary) for a year and a day than to serve the shorter sentence in the jail. I am an old man and I need exercise".

"Very well, so be it", replied the court.

Our stagnant jail population is bound to deteriorate in body, mind, and spirit. Some sort of recreational program should be instituted at once in every county jail of the state. With very little cost, games such as checkers and cards, and newspapers and magazines could be furnished each institution. It must be maintained, irrespective of negative argument, that prisoners could be safely given exercise in the outer air if the ample grounds of many of our county jails were properly enclosed.

JAIL DISCIPLINE.

DISCIPLINE.

Jail Rules Prescribed by:

	County Court	Sheriff	Jailer
Number of Jails	2 or 5%	32 or 71%	11 or 24%

In ninety-five per cent of the jails which were visited it was found that the rules are prescribed by the sheriffs or jailers. It is more practical for the custodian of the jail to make the disciplinary regulations than some outside authority. In two cases it was found, however, that the county court prescribed a code of jail rules.

Methods of Punishment for Infractions of Jail Rules.

	Dungeon or Solitary Confinement	Whipping or Other Bodily Punishment	Bread and Water
Number of Jails	22 or 50%	3 or 7%	1 or 2.2%

Many of the prisoners confined in county jails are dangerous and vicious characters and stringent methods must often be brought into force to control them. Proper recreation would eliminate many infractions of jail rules, for constant idleness under the monotonous pall of jail interiors will inevitably sour the disposition of the most amicable. Jailers are usually reluctant to discuss the methods they employ in punishing infractions of the jail

rules, yet the information given by these officials is a startling revelation.

Punishment in fifty per cent of the forty-five jails is administered in the form of solitary confinement in a dungeon or dark room. In three jails corporal punishment is inflicted and in one instance the jailer withdraws all privileges and puts the misdemeanant on a diet of bread and water. Two jailers admitted that they whipped prisoners, while another "knocks 'em down" when they disobey rules. Such assault and battery is as criminal on the inside of the jail as on the outside. Although separate confinement, if properly inflicted, will aid in maintaining discipline, all the forms of punishment now employed in our jails are cruel, and should not have to be resorted to in any case. Nineteen jail-keepers affirm that they have no trouble in maintaining discipline.

KANGAROO COURTS.

	Allowed	Not Allowed
Number of Jails	22 or 49%	23 or 51%

One-half of the jails visited are conspicuous for their Kangaroo Courts, which are organizations of prisoners for maintaining discipline among themselves. The Kangaroo Court has its officers who make the jail rules

and enforce them. New prisoners, upon their commitment to jail, are subject to an initiation fee levied by the court and payable in legal tender or lashes. Offenses such as spitting on the floor, leaving dishes dirty, and other uncleanness, are punishable by fines or by whipping. In some instances the treasurer of the court supplies stamps and tobacco to members whose funds have become exhausted.

Where Kangaroo Courts do exist, they are allowed to operate with the full approval of the jailers, who insist that the task of keeping the jail clean would be impossible without the cooperation of the courts. In other jails, however, the keepers do not permit such organizations, maintaining that they result only in fights and other disturbances when the offender does not acquiesce to the tender mercies of the court. The Kangaroo Court allows too free a comingling of prisoners and results in much injustice and brutality, unless they are very carefully supervised and directed by the jailer. On the whole, it is an institution to be condemned in county jails.

WORK DONE BY PRISONERS.

Work Performed by County Jail Prisoners.

The forty-five county jails investigated in this study are free from any prison lease system, whereby prisoners serving sentence are turned over as laborers to contractors for certain sums of money. There is no manufacture carried on by the inmates of the county jails of Tennessee. It is unlawful to force persons who are awaiting trial to work; they must do it voluntarily, and in many cases the men who do volunteer are not permitted to work. Jail prisoners should at least do such work necessary to keep their quarters clean. The monotony of being constantly idle soon makes the average prisoner willing to help in the small tasks of "house-keeping".

Work of Keeping Jail Clean.

Jails in Which
Prisoners Work
in Upkeep.

27 or 60%

Jails in Which
Prisoners
Do Not Work.

18 or 40%

Accused and convicted prisoners of the federal government, the state, and the county are kept in the county jails. Convicted federal prisoners serve all sentences of less than one year in county jails and these prisoners cannot be sent to the county workhouse but "lay out" their fines and sentences at the expense of the United States

government. State prisoners sentenced for more than one year must serve the sentence in the state penitentiary but all shorter sentences of state prisoners are served in the jail or workhouse. County prisoners serve their sentences in the county jail or workhouse. State and county prisoners "lay out" their sentences in the jail only in counties where no workhouse is provided. Twenty-nine counties in Tennessee and nineteen, or 44%, of the counties in this study have their county workhouses.

Jails Whose Convicted Prisoners Work on Public Roads.

	Prisoners Work on Roads.	Prisoners Do Not Work on Roads.
Number of Jails	22 or 49%	23 or 51%

The county workhouse is a separate and distinct institution and has no connection with the county jail. A jail, however, may serve the double purpose. According to Section 7399, Article 5, Shannon's Code of Tennessee Laws, "Any county not having provided a separate workhouse may, through its quarterly court, declare the jail to be a workhouse, if such jail be, in the opinion of the magistrates, of sufficient capacity and suitable for the purpose". The convicted prisoners in 49% of the jails studied, work on the public roads of the county at intervals. Such work is done only when the number of convicted prisoners in the

jail is large enough to justify their use and the employment of guards. In one instance the prisoners work on the county farm which is directly connected with the jail. The pay for the labor of the prisoner varies in different counties, ranging from 40¢ to \$1 a day. The prisoner or his dependent family receives no benefit except that the fine is reduced daily by the amount of the wage. Such a wide difference in the rates of pay is at present working many injustices. The higher the daily wage the sooner the prisoner is released and it is possible for the same crime and the same fine to result in entirely different periods of confinement in different counties.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

"We are living in a time of unprecedented change in our conceptions of the treatment of crime. ***** The psychological and psychiatric study of the delinquents, which is now only in its infancy, may be expected to equip us with new methods of handling an increasingly large percentage of those who now find their way into the jail. It would seem, therefore, that the present is the time for caution, for an expectant attitude and for tentative, rather than for confident, final action".---Cook County Jail Survey.

In the foregoing paragraphs an attempt has been made to point out the most glaring defects of the jail system of Tennessee. It has not been the intention, however, to emphasize conditions by "a hot stream of denunciation" but rather by "a cold stream of statistics". Although there are numerous phases of the jail problem, many can be expeditiously solved by proper provisions and better legislation. The following recommendations are suggested to be taken at their worth:

ADMINISTRATION OF COUNTY JAILS.

1. District jails provided, if practical, either by the state or, more feasibly, a voluntary organization, under some enabling act, of districts by several counties.

Advantages: (a) A district jail could afford a large, well constructed jail. (b) Such district could afford to employ a well trained official as jailer.

2. An experienced official, other than the sheriff, giving entire time to the administration of the jail.
3. Appointment of such jailer by the county court and responsible to the court for his official acts.
4. Jailer paid by salary and all fees paid directly to the county treasury.
5. Supervision of county jails by state officials and enforcement of present laws as to sanitation, cleanliness, etc.

USE OF JAIL BUILDING.

1. For temporary detention of persons accused of crime and awaiting trial.
2. State farms to be provided for persons serving sentence.

LOCATION OF JAIL.

1. Jail an actual part of the county courthouse, or jail adjoining county courthouse.

THE JAIL BUILDINGS.

1. Present jails remodeled to provide for a better separation of the different classes of prisoners.
2. Jails made fire-proof or provided with fire extinguishers.
3. Jailer's residence a part of the jail building.
4. Windows and doors properly barred and walls so constructed as to prevent escapes.
5. Jail grounds of sufficient size enclosed by solid wall high enough to allow prisoners occasional freedom of jail yard.

LIGHT, HEAT, VENTILATION, and CLEANLINESS. ✓

1. Sunlight penetrating the interior of each cell and corridor some time during the day.
2. Sufficient electric light fixtures to illuminate each cell and the entire cellroom.
3. Cells constructed entirely of bars, through which light or air may enter, in portions next to windows.
4. At least 400 cubic feet of air provided for each prisoner.
5. Windows raised and complete ventilation secured three times daily.
6. Hot water or steam heat provided.
7. Cell walls and cages painted light color at regular intervals.
8. Running water and flush toilets in each cell.
9. Shower baths with hot and cold water at all times.
10. Soap and towels furnished and bathing compulsory.
11. Bunks scoured and disinfected weekly.
12. Cells and corridors swept and scoured daily.
13. Windows washed at frequent intervals.
14. Blankets and quilts cleaned monthly.

CONFINEMENT OF PRISONERS. ✓

1. Separate confinement for women, juveniles, insane, negroes, and sick.
2. Federal prisoners serving sentences not to be confined in county jails.
3. Juveniles not to be confined in jail unless guilty of capital offense.
4. Not more than two persons to be confined in one cell.

PRISONERS' DIET. ✓

1. Dieting fee law abolished.
2. Food purchased by county court; expenses paid directly by the county court.
3. Essential elements of well-balanced diet in prisoners' food.
4. Palatable food served in an appetizing manner.
5. Food of sufficient quantity and good quality.
6. Three meals served daily to all prisoners.
7. Provisions made for eating meals outside of cells.
8. Proper kitchen equipment and experienced cooks provided.

MEDICAL CARE. ✓

1. Hospital ward or cells provided in each jail.
2. Dispensary provided and equipped for the use of the jail physician.
3. Medical examination given each prisoner upon commitment to jail.
4. Medical treatment and medicines furnished by the county.
5. Isolation of prisoners suffering from contagious diseases.
6. Jail physician personally to oversee and direct sanitation of prisoners' quarters, diet, and hygiene.
7. Physician to visit jail daily.
8. Physician properly compensated for his services.

RELIGIOUS PROVISIONS.

1. Religious services to be held weekly.
2. Religious organizations to be invited and encourages to visit jails.

RECREATION AND PRIVILEGES.

1. Jail libraries to be established.
2. Magazines and newspapers supplied to prisoners.
3. Games furnished prisoners.
4. Facilities for letter writing provided.
5. Gambling strictly prohibited.
6. Free association prohibited and prevented.
7. Enclosed jail yards used for recreation.
8. Honor system instituted.

DISCIPLINE.

1. Jail rules prescribed and enforced.
2. Kangaroo Courts prohibited.
3. Corporal punishment prohibited.
4. Confinement in dungeons and dark rooms prohibited.
5. No persons deprived of food as means of punishment.
6. All packages rigidly inspected.

WORK DONE BY PRISONERS.

1. Contract labor prohibited.
2. Jails not to be used as workhouses.
3. Prisoners employed in keeping jail clean.
4. Outside employment secured for prisoners serving short sentences; use of the honor system.

VISITORS.

1. Visiting days and hours regulated.
2. Children under 12 not admitted to jail.
3. Visitors allowed to inspect jail under surveillance of guard.

APPENDIX.

The following appendix contains data which are compiled from detailed questionnaire reports of students of the University of Tennessee, who made personal visits to and inspections of the forty-five county jails included in the analysis. It is only natural that not every one of the reports is complete in every detail and in the tabulation much of the information is abbreviated. The reports are full enough, however, and of such nature that the composite group is unusually indicative of existing conditions.

	Head of Jail	Experience	Salary	Assis- tants	Salary	Relatives Employed at Jail

Anderson	Sheriff	20 Years	Fees	1	Fees	None
Bedford	Sheriff	2 Years	Fees \$250	1	Board	None
Blount	Sheriff	12 Years	Fees	1	Fees	None
Bradley	Sheriff	8 Years	\$1500	1	Fees	None
Campbell	Sheriff	None	Fees	None		None
Cannon	Sheriff	None	Fees \$500	None		None
Claiborne	Sheriff	4 Years	Fees	1	Fees	None
Coffee	Sheriff	2 Years	Fees	None		None
Crockett	Sheriff	6 Years	Fees	None		None
Davidson	Jailer	11 Years	Fees	1	Fees	None
Fayette	Sheriff	15 Years	Fees	1	Son Assists	No Salary
Franklin	Sheriff	Deputy Constable	Fees	None		None
Gibson	Sheriff	2 Years	Fees	1	Fees	None
Grainger	Jailer	20 Years	Fees	None		
Hamblen	Sheriff	4 Years	Fees	1	Fees	None
Hamilton	Jailer	4 Years	\$2000	2	\$1300	None
Hardeman	Sheriff	10 Years	Fees	None		None
Hardin	Jailer	None	Fees	None		None
Hawkins	Sheriff	6 Years	\$1200 Fees	None		None
Haywood	Jailer	None	Fees	None		None
Henderson	Sheriff	4 Years	Fees	None		None
Hickman	Sheriff	2 Years	Fees	1	\$50 Mo.	None
Jefferson	Jailer	4 Years	Fees	None		None

(Over)

	Head of Jail	Experience	Salary	Assis- tants	Salary	Relatives Employed at Jail
Knox	Jailer	Deputy	\$150 Mo.	Trusty	None	None
Lauderdale	Sheriff	12 Years	\$500 Fees	None		None
Lawrence	Sheriff	15 Years	Fees	None		None
Lincoln	Sheriff	None	Fees	None		None
Loudon	Sheriff	Deputy	Fees	None		None
Madison	Sheriff	7 Years	Fees	1	Fees	None
Marshall	Sheriff	2 Years	Fees	None		
McMinn	Sheriff	3 Years	\$500	1	Fees	None
Meigs	Sheriff	6 Years	Fees	1	Fees	None
Monroe	Sheriff	6 Years	\$1680 Fees	None		None
Obion	Sheriff	None	\$1200	1	Fees	None
Rhea	Sheriff	2 Years	Fees	1	Fees	None
Roane	Sheriff	6 Years	\$2000	1	Fees	None
Rutherford	Sheriff	4 Years	Fees	1	\$240	None
Sevier	Sheriff	Deputy	Fees	None		None
Shelby	Jailer	3 Years		4		None
Sullivan	Sheriff	4 Years	\$400 Fees	1	\$250	BROTHER Wife
Tipton	Jailer	4 Years	\$50 Mo.	None		None
Union	Jailer	6 Mo.	Fees	None		
Washington	Sheriff	4 Years	Fees	1	Fees	None
Weakley	Sheriff	7 Years	Fees	1	\$25 Mo.	None
Williamson	Sheriff		Fees	1	\$240	None

	Supervision of Jail in Absence of Sheriff	Size of Jail Property	Connect- ed with Farm	Fence or Wall	Of What Built	Height	Distance From Buildings

Anderson	Deputy	$\frac{1}{2}$ Acre	No	Fence	Wire	5'	75'
Bedford	Wife	150'x 240'	No	Fence	Boards	8'	12'
Blount	Jailer	150'x 150'	No	None			50'
Bradley	Deputy	75'x 90'	No	None			30'
Campbell	Deputy	100'x 100'	No	None			30'
Cannon	Deputy	40'x 60'	No	Fence	Wire	5'	15'
Claiborne	Jailer	50'x 50'	No	Wall	Brick	10'	38'
Coffee	Sheriff	1 Acre	No	None			150'
Crockett	Deputy	210'x 210'	No	Fence	Wire	5'	200'
Davidson	Jailer	200'x 200'	Yes	Wall	Stone	20'	Adjacent
Fayette	Son	100'x 200'	NO	None			75'
Franklin	Deputy	200'x 200'	No				250'
Gibson	Jailer	100'x 100'	No	Fence	Picket	6'	50'
Grainger	Jailer	$\frac{1}{2}$ Acre	No	None			50'
Hamblen	Jailer	100'x 200'	No	Fence			100'
Hamilton	Jailer	100'x 150'	No	None			15'
Hardeman	None	100'x 100'	No	None			75'
Hardin	Deputy	1 Acre	No	Fence	Wire	5'	50'
Hawkins	Deputy	150'x 300'	No	Fence			100'
Haywood	Jailer	200'x 300'	No	None			40'
Henderson	Deputy	1 Acre	No	Wall	Brick	16'	150'
Hickman	Deputy	150'x 150'	No	Wall	Stone	6'	200'
Jefferson	Jailer	150'x 150'	No	None			15'

	Supervision of Jail in Absence of Sheriff	Size of Jail Property	Connect- ed With Farm	Fence or Wall	Of What Built	Height	Distance From Buildings
Knox	Jailer	100'x 100'	No	Fence	Board	6'	30'
Lauderdale	Wife Son	100'x 100'	No	None			50'
Lawerence	None	100'x 350'	No	None			75'
Lincoln	None	100'x 100'	No	Fence	Board	6'	50'
Loudon	Wife Son	50'x 75'	No	None			20'
Madison	Jailer	100'x 100'	No	None			50'
Marshall	Deputy	80'x 130'	No	Fence	Iron	6'	30'
McMinn	Deputy	150'x 300'	No	None			50'
Meigs	Jailer	80'x 80'	No	Fence	Wire	5'	90'
Monroe	Deputy	40'x 80'	No	Fence	Iron	4'	50 Yds.
Obion	Jailer	50'x 75'	No	None			50'
Rhea	Deputy	100'x 100'	No	None			100'
Rhane	Deputy	75'x 100'	No	None			150'
Rutherford	Jailer	300'x 300'	No	Fence	Iron	7'	150'
Sevier	Deputy	2 Acres	No	Fence	Iron	3'	100 Yds.
Shelby	Jailer	150'x 200'	No	Wall	Brick	15'	100'
Sullivan	Brother	150'x 500'	Yes	Fence			100'
Tipton	Jailer	3 Acres	No	None			50'
Union	Jailer	$\frac{1}{4}$ Acre	No	None			20'
Washington	Jailer	$\frac{1}{4}$ Acre	No	None			60'
Weakley	Jailer	100'x 150'	No	Fence	Wire	5'	100'
Williamson	Jailer	125'x 300'	No	Fence	Wire	5'	40'

	Proximity to Courthouse	Seclusion from Highways	Year Jail Built	Outer Walls	Roof	Fireproof	Keeper's Residence Connect- ed
Anderson	150'	On Hwy.	1895	Brick	Tile	Yes	Sheriff
Bedford	150 Yds.	None	1867	Stone	Metal	Yes	No
Blount			1900	Brick	Tile	Yes	Jailer
Bradley			1874	Brick	Slate	No	Sheriff
Campbell			1917	Brick	Metal	Yes	Sheriff
Cannon	60 Yds.	100 Yds.	1900	Stone	Tin	No	Sheriff
Claiborne			1884	Stone	Tin	No	No
Coffee			1912	Brick	Tar	Yes	Sheriff
Crockett			1884	Brick	Wood Shingle	No	Sheriff
Davidson			1904	Brick	Tin	Yes	No
Fayette	2 Blocks	On Hwy.	1876	Brick	Compo.	No	Sheriff
Franklin			1898	Brick	Metal	Yes	Sheriff
Gibson			1890	Brick	Tin	No	Sheriff
Grainger	1 Block	1 Block	1895	Brick	Tin	Yes	No
Hamblen			1866	Brick	Tin	Yes	No
Hamilton	Opposite	None	1912	Brick	Compo.	Yes	Jailer
Hardeman	2 Blocks	1 Block	1872	Brick	Tin	No	Sheriff
Hardin	75 Yards	75 Yards	1874	Brick	Tin	Yes	Jailer
Hawkins			1910	Brick	Metal	Yes	Sheriff
Haywood	1 Block	1 Block	1894	Brick	Tin	No	Jailer
Henderson			1915	Brick	Shingle	No	Sheriff
Hickman			1904	Brick	Tin	Yes	Sheriff
Jefferson	75'	150'	1850	Brick	Metal	No	Jailer

(Over)

Proximity Seclusion Year Is Front a
to from Jail Outer Fire- Residence for
Courthouse Highways Built Walls Roof proof Keeper

Knox	Adjacent	1 Block	1889	Brick	Tin	Yes	Sheriff
Lauderdale	$\frac{1}{2}$ Block	$\frac{1}{2}$ Block	1865	Brick	Tin	No	Sheriff
Lawerence	3 Blocks	None	1875	Brick	Tin	Yes	Sheriff
Lincoln	*	*	*	Brick	Tin	Yes	No
Loudon	50 Yards	1 Block	1919	Brick	Slate	Yes	Sheriff
Madison	2 Blocks	2 Blocks	1896	Brick	Tin	Yes	Sheriff
Marshall			1906	Brick	Slate	Yes	Sheriff
McMinn			1915	Brick	Metal	Yes	Sheriff
Meigs			*	Brick	Shingle	No	Jailer
Monroe			1905	Brick	Slate	No	Sheriff
Obion	1 Block	None	*	Brick	Tin	Yes	Sheriff
Rhea			1874	Brick	Slate	No	Jailer
Roane	150'	None	1870	Brick	Tin	Yes	Sheriff
Rutherford			1917	Brick	Tar	Yes	Sheriff
Sevier	100 Yds.	1 Block	1890	Brick	Tin	Yes	Sheriff
Shelby	6 Blocks	1 Block	1867	Brick	Tin	Yes	No
Sullivan			1898	Brick	Tin	Yes	No
Tipton	2 Blocks	None	1884	Brick	Tin	Yes	Jailer
Union	150 Yds.	200 Yds.	1900	Brick	Tin	Yes	Jailer
Washington			1900	Brick	Metal	Yes	Jailer
Weakley	$1\frac{1}{2}$ Blocks	$1\frac{1}{2}$ Blocks	1904	Brick	Shingle	No	Sheriff
Williamson			1910	Brick	Tin	Yes	Sheriff

* No information.

Windows in Sheriff's Office	Protection of Office Windows	Di- mensions Cellhouse	Number of Cells 1st. 2nd. 3rd.	Cell Dimensions
			Tier Tier Tier	
Anderson	4	Barred 20'x 40'	8	7'x 9'
Bedford	No Office	40'x 40'	8 8	10'x 12'
Blount	1	None 35'x 45'	5 5	7'x 7'
Bradley		None 24'x 30'	4 4	8'x 12'
Campbell	2	Barred 36'x 40'	8 5	7'x 7'
Cannon			1	10'x 12'
Claiborne	3	Barred	2	10'x 16'
Coffee	4	None	5 1	10'x 12'
Crockett	2	None 18'x 80'	2 2	6'x 8'
Davidson	2	Barred	16 16 16	6'x 8'
Fayette	No Office	60'x 60'	2	8'x 8'
Franklin	3	None 20'x 22'	4 4	8'x 8'
Gibson	No Office		3 3	7'x 12'
Grainger	No Office	16'x 24'	2 3	8'x 8'
Hamblen	No Office		4 4	8'x 12'
Hamilton	2	None 50'x 100'	16 16 16	6'x 8'
Hardeman	No Office	40'x 60'	7	12'x 14'
Hardin	2	None 20'x 24'	3 3	6'x 7'
Hawkins	1	Barred 18'x 25'	2 4	10'x 12'
Haywood	4	None 40'x 60'	7	12'x 14'
Henderson	2	None 48'x 48'	3	18'x 20'
Hickman	No Office	16'x 20'	3 4 4	8'x 10'
Jefferson	2	None 20'x 30'	4	6'x 7'

(Over)

Windows in Sheriff's Office	Protection of Office Windows	Dimensions of Cellhouse	Number of Cells			Cell Dimensions.
			1st.	2nd.	3rd.	
			Tier	Tier	Tier	

Knox	2	None	30'x 60'	10	10	10	6'x 8'
Lauderdale	2	None	60'x 60'	4	2		6'x 7'
Lawerence	No Office			4	3		7'x 9'
Lincoln	No Office		30'x 40'	4	1		10'x 12'
Loudon	3	None	30'x 30'	6			6'x 7'
Madison	4	None	60'x 80'	4	4		8'x 8'
Marshall	2	None	20'x 26'	4	4		6'x 8'
McMinn	No Office		25'x 26'	6	6		6'x 7'
Meigs	No Office		18'x 18'	1			8'x 8'
Monroe	No Office		40'x 40'	7	5		8'x 10'
Obion	4	Barred	27'x 33'	6	4		7'x 9'
Rhea	No Office		24'x 26'	6	2		6'x 8'
Roane	4	Barred	40'x 50'	8	8		4'x 7'
Rutherford	Office in Cellhouse	Barred	30'x 40'	4	8	8	7'x 9'
Sevier	3	None	25'x 30'	4	4		6'x 8'
Shelby	2	Barred	40'x 80'	20	20	20	7'x 8'
Sullivan	3	Barred	12'x 14'	2	5		8'x 10'
Tipton	6	None	30'x 40'	2	4		6'x 7'
Union	2	None	14'x 20'	4			6'x 6'
Washington	2	None	30'x 30'	2	6		10'x 10'
Weakley	No Office			4	4		6'x 7'
Williamson	2	None	36'x 36'	5	4		8'x 10'

	Cell Floors	Floors	Cell Walls	Cell Doors	Light	It
Material	Condition	Material	Type	Size	Cuts	Off
***** Brick						
Anderson	Concrete	Good	Stone	Grated	3'x 6'	Very Little
Bedford	Concrete	Good	Stone	Solid	2½'x 6'	All
Blount	Steel	Good	Bars	Solid	3'x 7'	All
Bradley	Concrete	Fair	Iron	Grated	3'x 6'	Little
Campbell	Concrete	Good	Bars	Grated	2½'x 7'	Very Little
Cannon	Concrete	Good	Iron	Grated	3'x 7'	25%
Claiborne	Wood	Good	Iron	Solid	3'x 7'	50%
Coffee	Concrete	Good	Bars	Grated	3'x 6'	25%
Crockett	Sheet Iron	Fair	Iron	Grated	3'x 6'	Very Much
Davidson	Concrete	Good	Steel	Grated	2'x 6'	Very Little
Fayette	Wood Over Sheet Iron	Very Bad	Bars	Grated	4'x 6'	Very Little
Franklin	Concrete	Good	Iron	Grated	2'x 7'	Very Little
Gibson	Concrete	Good	Steel	Lattice	3'x 6'	50%
Grainger	Concrete	Fair	Steel	Lattice	3'x 6'	25%
Hamblen	Concrete	Good	Brick Iron	Grated	3½'x 6½'	Very Little
Hamilton	Concrete	Good	Iron	Grated	5'x 6'	Very Little
Hardeman	Sheet Iron	Bad	Sheet Iron	Solid	4'x 6'	All
Hardin	Concrete	Good	Iron	Grated	2½'x 7'	25%
Hawkins	Concrete	Good	Steel	Grated	3½'x 6½'	Very Little
Haywood	Sheet Iron	Good	Sheet Iron	Solid	3'x 7'	All
Henderson	Concrete	Good	Brick	Grated	4'x 8'	Very Little
Hickman	Steel	Good	Steel	Grated	3'x 6'	Very Little
Jefferson	Steel	Good	Iron	Grated	2'x 6'	50%

(Over)

	Cell Floors	Cell Floors	Cell Walls	Cell Doors	Light Door
	Material	Condition	Material	Type	Cuts Off
Knox	Concrete	Good	Sheet Iron	Grated	3'x 6' Very Little
Lauderdale	Wood Over Iron	Very Bad	Sheet Iron Brick	Grated	3'x 6' Very Little
Lawerence	Concrete	Good	Bars	Grated	3'x 6' Very Little
Lincoln	Steel	Fair	Steel	Grated	6'x 8' Very Little
Loudon	Concrete	Good	Bars	Grated	3'x 6' Very Little
Madison	Steel	Good	Sheet Iron	Grated	4'x 6' Very Little
Marshall	Concrete	Good	Steel	Grated	2½'x 6' 50%
McMinn	Concrete	Good	Steel	Grated	2'x 6' Very Little
Meigs	Steel	Bad	Bars	Solid	2'x 6' All
Monroe	Concrete	Good	Steel	Grated	4'x 8' Very Little
Obion	Concrete	Good	Lattice	Grated	3'x 7' 25%
Rhea	Steel	Good	Bars	Grated	4'x 7' Very Little
Roane	Concrete	Good	Bars	Grated	4'x 7' Very Little
Rutherford	Concrete	Fair	Steel	Grated	2'x 6' Very Little
Sevier	Concrete	Fair	Bars Sheet Iron	Grated	3'x 6' 25%
Shelby	Iron	Bad	Iron	Solid	3'x 6' All
Sullivan	Steel	Good	Steel	Grated	3'x 6' Very Little
Tipton	Concrete	Very Bad	Iron	Grated	3'x 6' Very Little
Union	Concrete	Fair	Lattice	Lattice	3'x 6' 25%
Washington	Concrete	Good	Iron	Solid	3'x 6' All
Weakley	Concrete	Good	Bars	Grated	3'x 7' 25%
Williamson	Concrete	Good	Steel	Grated	5'x 8' Very Little

		Size of Bars			Total Lattice		
Artificial Lighting	Size of Windows	Bars of Windows	& Distance Apart	Protecting Screens	Light Cut Off	in Front of Cells	

Anderson	Electric	3'x 10'	Yes	1"--6"	No	25%	No
Bedford	Electric	6"x 6'	No		No	75%	Solid
Blount	Electric	2½'x 5½'	Yes	1"--6"	Yes	25%	Solid
Bradley	Electric	2½'x 7'	Yes	¾"--6"	Yes	12½%	No
Campbell	Electric	2½'x 5½'	Yes	¾"--6"	No	25%	Yes
Cannon	Lamps	3'x 5'	Yes	1"--4"		Little	No
Claiborne	Electric	3'x 6'	Yes	1"--2"	No	20%	No
Coffee	Electric	3½'x 7'	Yes	1"--3"	Yes	Little	No
Crockett	Lamps	3'x 6'	Yes	¾"--4"	No	20%	Yes
Davidson	Electric	4'x 10'	Yes	¾"--4"	No	50%	Yes
Fayette	Electric	4'x 6'	Yes	¾"--6"	No	50%	No
Franklin	Electric	3'x 5'	Yes	¾"--4"	No	Little	No
Gibson	Electric	6'x 3'	Yes	1"--6"	Yes	Little	Yes
Grainger	Lamps	3'x 5'	Yes	1"--3"	No	25%	Yes
Hamblen	Electric	3'x 5'	Yes	1"--4"	Yes	Little	No
Hamilton	Electric	3'x 7'	Yes	¾"x 2"	Yes	50%	No
Hardeman	Electric	3'x 6'	No	2" Holes	No	90%	Solid
Hardin	Lamps	2½'x 5½'	Yes	1"--3"	No	Little	Yes
Hawkins	Electric	3'x 6'	Yes	¾"--5"	No	20%	Yes
Haywood	Electric	2½'x 6'	No	2" Holes	No	90%	Solid
Henderson	Electric	2'x 4'	Yes	1"--4"	No	40%	No
Hickman	Electric	3'x 5'	Yes	1½"--3"	No	20%	No
Jefferson	Lamps	2'x 6'	Yes	¾"--6"	Yes	25%	Yes

(Over)

Artificial Lighting	Size of Windows	Bars Protecting Windows	Size of Bars	Dis- tance Apart	Win- dows Screen- ed	Total Light Cut Off	Lattice in Front of Cells
Knox	Electric	3'x 5'	Yes	1"--4"	Yes	25%	Yes
Lauderdale	Electric	3'x 6'	Yes	1"--4"	No	50%	No
Lawerence	Electric	3'x 6'	Yes	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ --3"	Yes	25%	No
Lincoln	Electric	3'x 8'	Yes	$\frac{3}{4}$ "--3"	No	25%	Yes
Loudon	Electric	3'x 6'	Yes	$\frac{3}{4}$ "x 4"	No	Little	No
Madison	Electric	4'x 6'	Yes	$\frac{3}{4}$ "--6"	No	25%	No
Marshall	Electric	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 'x 4'	Yes	1"--4"	No	Little	No
McMinn	Electric	3'x 4'	Yes	1"--3"	Yes	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	No
Meigs	Lamps	3'x 6'	Yes	1"--4"	No	50%	No
Monroe	Electric	4'x 6'	Yes	1"--3"	No	Little	No
Obion	Electric	3'x 7'	Yes	$\frac{3}{4}$ "--3"	Yes	25%	Yes
Rhea	Electric	4'x 8'	Yes	$\frac{3}{4}$ "--2"	Yes	Little	No
Roane	Electric	2'x 5'	Yes	1"--4"	No	20%	No
Rutherford	Electric	7'x 7'	Yes	$\frac{3}{4}$ "--3"	Yes	25%	No
Sevier	Electric	3'x 10'	Yes	$\frac{3}{4}$ "--3"	Yes	50%	Yes
Shelby	Electric	4'x 20'	Yes	1"--6"	No	20%	Solid
Sullivan	Lamps	3'x 6'	Yes	1"--3"	No	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	No
Tipton	Electric	3'x 6'	Yes	1"--6"	No	Little	No
Union	Lamps	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 'x 6'	Yes	1"--4"	No	25%	No
Washington	Electric	3'x 6'	Yes	1"--4"	Yes	30%	No
Weakley	Electric	3'x 5'	Yes	$\frac{3}{4}$ "x 3"	Yes	25%	Yes
Williamson	Electric	3'x-15'	Yes	$\frac{5}{8}$ "--4"	No	Little	No

	Access Between Cells	Single or Separate Cellrooms	Provisions Ventilation	Water & Toilet in each Cell	Toilet Use Bucket	Con- di- tion of Toilet	Con- di- tion of Windows
Anderson	Yes	Single	None	No	No	Yes Fair	Dirty
Bedford	No	Separate	None	No	No	Yes Good	None
Blount	Yes	Separate	Windows	Yes	No	Yes Fair	Clean
Bradley	No	Single	Windows	No	No	Yes Fair	Clean
Campbell	Yes	Separate	Windows	Yes	No	Good	Clean
Cannon	1 Cell	Single	Window	Yes	No	Bad	Clean
Claiborne	No	Single	Windows	Yes	No	Fair	Fair
Coffee	No	Single	Windows	Yes	No	Clean	Fair
Crockett	No	Separate	Windows	Yes	No	Poor	Dirty
Davidson	No	Single	Windows	Yes	No	Fair	Clean
Fayette	No	Separate	Windows	No	No	Yes Bad	Dirty
Franklin	No	Separate	Windows	No	No	Yes Good	Clean
Gibson	No	Single	Windows	Yes	No	Good	Clean
Grainger	No	Separate	None	No	No	Yes Bad	Dirty
Hamblen	No	Separate	Windows	Yes	No	Fair	Clean
Hamilton	Yes	Separate	Good	No	No	Yes Fair	Dirty
Hardeman	No	Single	Bad	No	No	Yes Bad	Dirty
Hardin	No	Single	None	No	No	Yes Fair	Dirty
Hawkins	Yes	Separate	None	Yes	No	Fair	Clean
Haywood	No	Single	None	No	No	Yes Bad	No Windows
Henderson	No	Single	Windows	Yes	No	Clean	Clean
Hickman	No	Single	None	Yes	No	Clean	Clean
Jefferson	Yes	Single	Pipes	No	No	Yes Dirty	Dirty

(Over)

	Access Between Cells	Single or Separate cellrooms	Provisions for Venti- lation	Water & Toilet in Each Cell	Toilet Use in Jail Cage	Con- di- tion of Toilets	Con- di- tion of Windows
--	----------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------	-------------------------------------	--------------------------------------	--------------------------------------

Knox	No	Separate	Windows	Yes	No	Fair	Dirty
Lauderdale	Yes	Single	None	None	No	Yes	Bad
Lawrence	Yes	Separate	None	No	No	Yes	Good
Lincoln	Yes	Single	None	No	No	Yes	Bad
Loudon	Yes	Separate	Windows	No	No	Yes	Fair
Madison	Yes	Separate	Windows	No	No	Yes	Bad
Marshall	Yes	Separate	Windows	Yes	No	Yes	Bad
McMinn	No	Single	Windows	No	No	Yes	Good
Meigs	Yes	Single	None	No	Yes		Fair
Monroe	Yes	Separate	Windows	Water	No	Yes	Good
Obion	No	Single	Windows	No	No	Yes	Good
Rhea	Yes	Separate	None	No	Yes	No	Bad
Roane	Yes	Single	Windows	No	No	Yes	Fair
Rutherford	Yes	Separate	Windows	No	No	Yes	Good
Sevier	No	Single	None	No	No	Yes	Bad
Shelby	No	Single	None	Yes	No	Yes	Bad
Sullivan	No	Separate	Windows	Yes	No		Good
Tipton	Yes	Separate	Windows	No	No	Yes	Bad
Union	Yes	Separate	None	No	Yes	Yes	Bad
Washington	No	Separate	Windows	Yes	No		Good
Weakley	Yes	Separate	Windows	Yes	No		Bad
Williamson	Yes	Single	Windows	Yes	No		Fair

CONDITION AS TO CLEANLINESS OF,

	Corri- dors	Cell House Floors	Cell Walls	Iron & Steel Work	Bunks	Mattres- es	Quilts	Blankets	
*****									*****
Anderson	Fair	Dirty	Bad	Fair	Dirty	Bad	Filthy	Dirty	Filthy
Bedford	Dirty	Fair	Dirty	Bad	Bad	Fair	Filthy	Dirty	Dirty
Blount	Clean	Clean	Fair	Bad	Dirty	Dirty	Bad	Dirty	Dirty
Bradley	Clean	Fair	Bad	Bad	Fair	Dirty	Fair	Fair	Dirty
Campbell	Fair	Clean	Fair	Fair	Fair	Bad	Fair	Dirty	Dirty
Cannon		Clean	Dirty	Dirty	Fair	Bad	Dirty	Dirty	Dirty
Claiborne	Fair	Fair	Bad	Bad	Fair	Bad	Dirty	Dirty	Bad
Coffee	Fair	Clean	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Dirty	Dirty
Crockett	Good	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Bad	Fair	Bad
Davidson	Good	Clean	Good	Fair	Good	Fair	Fair	Good	Fair
Fayette	Dirty	Filthy	Bad	Bad	Fair	None	None	Filthy	Filthy
Franklin	Clean	Clean	Clean	Clean	Good	Fair	New	New	New
Gibson	Clean	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Bad	None	Fair	Fair
Grainger	Dirty	Fair	Fair	Dirty	Fair	Dirty	Fair	New	New
Hamblen	Clean	Fair	Fair	Fair	Bad	Fair	Fair	Dirty	Dirty
Hamilton	Good	Fair	Good	Fair	Fair	Poor	Bad	Dirty	Fair
Hardeman	Bad	Bad	Bad	Bad	Bad	Good	Dirty	Dirty	Dirty
Hardin	Bad	Dirty	Good	Good	Dirty	Bad	Bad	Good	Good
Hawkins	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Clean	Fair	Clean	Fair	Fair
Haywood	Fair	Clean	Clean	Good	Fair	Dirty	Dirty	Dirty	Dirty
Henderson	Fair	Clean	Clean	Fair	Fair	Dirty	Bad	Dirty	Dirty
Hickman	Fair	Fair	Clean	Clean	Fair	Dirty	Dirty	Dirty	None
Jefferson	Fair	Fair	Fair	Clean	Clean	Fair	Fair	Dirty	Dirty

(Over)

CONDITION AS TO CLEANLINESS OF

	Corridors	Floors	Cell House Walls	Cell Walls	Iron & Steel Work	Bunks	Mattresses	Blankets	Quilts
Knox	Fair	Dirty	Fair	Fair	Bad	Bad	Dirty	Dirty	Dirty
Lauderdale	Bad	Bad	Bad	Bad	Bad	Bad	Filthy	Filthy	Filthy
Lawerence	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Fair	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair
Lincoln	Dirty	Fair	Fair	Clean	Fair	Dirty	Dirty	Clean	Dirty
Loudon	Clean	Fair	Good	Fair	Good	Fair	Fair	Dirty	Dirty
Madison	Fair	Dirty	Fair	Bad	Fair	Bad	Dirty	Dirty	Dirty
Marshall	Dirty	Dirty	Dirty	Good	Filthy	Filthy	Filthy	Filthy	Filthy
McMinn	Good	Good	Fair	Fair	Good	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair
Meigs	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Bad	Bad	Bad	Dirty	Dirty
Monroe	Fair	Good	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Clean	Fair	None
Obion	Clean	Clean	Fair	Fair	Dirty	Dirty	Dirty	Dirty	Dirty
Rhea	Fair	Clean	Fair	Fair	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair
Roane	Fair	Fair	Fair		Clean	Bad	Dirty	Dirty	Dirty
Rutherford	Fair	Good	Good	Fair	Good	Fair	None	Fair	None
Sevier	Clean	Fair	Bad	Fair	Fair	Bad	Bad	Fair	None
Shelby	Fair	Fair	Bad	Bad	Bad	Bad	Dirty	Dirty	None
Sullivan	Good	Good	Fair	Fair	Fair	Bad	Fair	Bad	Bad
Tipton	Dirty	Dirty	Fair	Bad	Bad	Bad	Bad	Filthy	Filthy
Union	Dirty	Fair	Fair	Fair	Dirty	Bad	New	New	New
Washington	Fair	Clean	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Dirty	Dirty
Weakley	Fair	Clean	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Dirty	Dirty
Williamson	Fair	Clean	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	New	New	None

Vermin Present	Jail Floors Scrub- bed	Blankets Washed	Are Sheets Suppli- ed	Cloth- ing Su- plied or Wear-Under Own wear	How Often Cloth- ing Washed	By Whom Washed		
Anderson	Yes	Weekly	Quarterly	No	Own	No	Weekly	Prisoner
Bedford	None	Weekly	Annually	No	Own	No	Weekly	Prisoner
Blount	None	Weekly	Quarterly	No	Own	No	Weekly	Prisoner
Bradley	Yes	Weekly	Monthly	No	Own	Yes	At Will	Prisoner
Campbell	None	Weekly	Quarterly	No	Own	No	Weekly	Prisoner
Cannon	None	Monthly	Intervals	No	Own	Yes	At Will	Prisoner
Claiborne	None	Weekly	Intervals	No	Yes	Yes	Weekly	Prisoner
Coffee	None	Weekly	Weekly	No	Yes	Yes	Weekly	Prisoner
Crockett	Yes	Quarterly	Quarterly	No	Own	No	Weekly	Prisoner
Davidson	Yes	Weekly	Weekly	No	Own	No	Weekly	Prisoner
Fayette	Yes	Quarterly	None	No	Own	No	At Will	Prisoner
Franklin	None	Weekly	Intervals	No	Own	No	At Will	Prisoner
Gibson	None	Daily	Monthly	No	Yes	Yes	Weekly	Prisoner
Grainger	Yes	Never	Monthly	No	Yes	Yes	At Will	Relatives
Hamblen	None	Often	Weekly	Yes	Yes	Yes	At Will	Prisoner
Hamilton	Yes	Daily	Monthly	No	Own	No	At Will	Prisoner
Hardeman	None	Monthly	Monthly	No	Own	Yes	At Will	Prisoner
Hardin	None	Seldom	Annually	No	Own	No	Weekly	Prisoner
Hawkins	None	Weekly	Monthly	Yes	Yes	Yes	Weekly	Prisoner
Haywood	None	Swept	Quarterly	No	Yes	No	At Will	Prisoner
Henderson	Yes	Swept	Weekly	Yes	Yes	Yes	Weekly	Laundress
Hickman	None	Monthly	Intervals	No	Own	No	Weekly	Prisoner
Jefferson	None	Weekly	2 Months	No	Yes	Yes	Weekly	Laundress

(Over)

				Clothing Supplied					
	Verm in Jail	Jail Floors Scrub- bed	Blankets Washed	Are Sheets Suppli- ed	or Wear Own	Under Wear	How Often Wash- ed	By Whom Washed	
Knox	None	Weekly	Intervals	No	No	No	At Will	Prisoner	
Lauderdale	Yes	Never	Monthly	No	Yes	Yes	At Will	Prisoner	
Lawerence	None	Weekly	Intervals	No	Own	Yes	At Will	Prisoner	
Lincoln	Yes	Intervals	Monthly	No	Own	No	At Will	Prisoner	
Loudon	None	Swept	Intervals	No	Own	Yes	At Will	Prisoner	
Madison	None	Weekly	Weekly	No	Own	Yes	At Will	Prisoner	
Marshall	Yes	Weekly	Monthly	No	Yes	Yes	Weekly	Prisoner	
McMinn	None	Weekly	2 Months	No	Own	Yes	Weekly	Prisoner	
Meigs	None	Annually	Monthly	Yes	Own	No	Weekly	Jailer's Wife	
Monroe	None	Daily	Monthly	No	Own	No	At Will	Prisoner	
Obion	Yes	Seldom	Never	No	Own	No	At Will	Prisoner	
Rhea	None	Seldom	Monthly	No	Own	No	At Will	Prisoner	
Roane	None	Weekly	Seldom	Yes	Own	Yes	At Will	Prisoner	
Rutherford	None	Weekly	Monthly	No	Own	Yes	Weekly	Prisoner	
Sevier	Yes	Weekly	Monthly	No	Own	Yes	At Will	Relatives	
Shelby	None	Weekly	Monthly	No	Own	No	At Will	Prisoners	
Sullivan	Yes	Monthly	Weekly	No	Yes	Yes	Weekly	Prisoner	
Tipton	Yes	Seldom	Quarterly	No	Own	No	At Will	Prisoner	
Union	Yes	Never	Quarterly	No	Yes	Yes	At Will	Relatives	
Washington	None	Weekly	2 Months	No	Own	No	Weekly	Prisoner	
Weakley	Yes	Daily	Never	No	Yes	Yes	Weekly	Prisoner	
Williamson	Yes	Weekly	Monthly	No	Yes	Yes	Weekly	Prisoner	

Jail Condition				Number of Prisoners on Day of Visit				
Heat- ing	as to Dampness	Odors	White Male	White Female	Negro Male	Negro Female	Boys	TOTAL

Anderson	Stove	Damp	Bad	20			2	22
Bedford	Steam	Dry	None	3		6		9
Blount	Steam	Dry	None					*
Bradley	Stove	Dry	Fair					*
Campbell	Steam	Dry	None					*
Cannon	Stove	Dry	None			1		1
Claiborne	Stove	Dry	None					*
Coffee	Stove	Dry	None					*
Crockett	Stove	Fair	Fair					*
Davidson	Steam	None	None					*
Fayette	Stove	Dry	Bad	1		14	1	16
Franklin	Stoves	Dry	None					*
Gibson	Stove	Dry	None					*
Grainger	Stove	Fair	Fair	12		2		14
Hamblen	Steam	Dry	None					*
Hamilton	Steam	Dry	Fair	75	5	50	12	1 143
Hardeman	Stoves	Dry	Bad			6		6
Hardin	Steam	Dry	Fair	2				2
Hawkins	Steam	Dry	None					*
Haywood	Stove	Dry	Fair			6		6
Henderson	Steam	Dry	None					*
Hickman	Hot Air	Dry	None					*
Jefferson	Stove	Dry	None	1		1		2

(Over)

*No Information

Jail	Condition	Number of Prisoners on Day of Visit							
		Heat- ing	as to Dampness	Odors	White	White	Negro	TOTAL	
					Males	Females	Females		
								Males	Boys

Knox	Steam	Dry	Bad	83	6	36	6	131	
Lauderdale	Stoves	Dry	Bad	5		10		15	
Lawerence	Stove	Dry	None	8		7		15	
Lincoln	Stove	Damp	Bad					*	
Loudon	Hot Air	Dry	None	20	1			21	
Madison	Steam	Dry	Fair	20		14		34	
Marshall	Steam	Dry	Bad					*	
McMinn	Steam	Dry	None					*	
Meigs	Stove	Dry	Bad					*	
Monroe	Steam	Dry	None					*	
Obion	Steam	Dry	None	12		14		26	
Rhea	Stove	Damp	Fair					*	
Roane	Steam	Dry	Bad	5		7		12	
Rutherford	Steam	Dry	None					*	
Sevier	Stove	Fair	Bad	20	1			21	
Shelby	Steam	Dry	Bad	38	3	76	7	124	
Sullivan	Steam	Damp	None					*	
Tipton	Steam	Dry	Bad	5		7	1	13	
Union	Stoves	Dry	Fair	8		No Negroes in County		8	
Washington	Steam	Dry	Bad					*	
Weakley	Stoves	Dry	None			4		4	
Williamson	Grates	Dry	None					*	

*No Information

Provisions for Separation of Prisoners

	Witnesses	Boys Under 16	Condemned Prisoners	Insane	Female Prisoners
Anderson	None	None	None	None	Separate
Bedford	None	None	None	None	Separate
Blount	None	None	None	None	Separate
Bradley	Corridors	None	None	None	Separate
Campbell	None	Separate	None	Separate	Separate
Cannon	Separate	None	None	None	Separate
Claiborne	None	None	None	None	Separate
Coffee	None	None	None	None	Separate
Crockett	None	None	None	None	None
Davidson	Separate	Separate	Confined	Not Kept	Separate
Fayette	None	None	None	Separate	Separate
Franklin	None	None	None	None	Separate
Gibson	None	None	Confined	Separate	Separate
Grainger	None	None	None	Separate	Separate
Hamblen	None	None	Separate	None	Separate
Hamilton	Separate	Separate	Separate	Padded Cell	Separate
Hardeman	None	None	None	Not Kept	Basement
Hardin	None	None	None	Separate	Separate
Hawkins	None	None	Separate	Separate	Separate
Haywood	None	None	None	Separate	Separate
Henderson	None	None	Separate	None	Separate
Hickman	Basement	Basement	None	None	Separate
Jefferson	None	None	None	None	Separate

(Over)

Provisions for Separation of Prisoners.

Witnesses	Boys Under 16	Condemned Prisoners	Insane	Female Prisoners
Knox	None	None	None	Separate
Lauderdale	None	None	None	None
Lawerence	None	None	None	Separate
Lincoln	None	None	None	Separate
Loudon	None	None	None	Separate
Madison	Separate	Separate	None Kept	Separate
Marshall	None	None	Separate	Padded Cell
McMinn	Separate	Separate	Separate	Separate
Meigs	None	None	None	None
Monroe	None	None	Separate	Separate
Obion	None	None	None	None
Rhea	None	None	None	Separate
Roane	None	None	Separate	Dungeon
Rutherford	None	Separate	None	None
Sevier	None	None	None	None
Shelby	None	None	None	Separate
Sullivan	None	None	Separate	Separate
Tipton	None	None	None	Separate
Union	None	None	None	Separate
Washington	None	Separate	Separate	Separate
Weakley	None	None	None	Separate
Williamson	None	None	None	Separate

Jail Matron	Relative of Jailer				Age	Salary	Period of her Visits		Jailer's Access to Women's Cells		Privacy of Women
							Day	Night			
Anderson	None						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Own Cells
Bedford	None						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Own Cells
Blount	None						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Own Cells
Bradley	Yes	Wife	52	None		*	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Separate
Campbell	None						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Separate
Cannon	None						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	RARELY Keep Females
Claiborne	None						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Separate
Coffee	None						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Own Cells
Crockett	None						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Own Cells
Davidson	None						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Little
Fayette	None						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Own Room
Franklin	None						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Little
Gibson	Yes	Daughter	42	None	Daily		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Own Cells
Grainger	None						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Own Room
Hamblen	None						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Own Room
Hamilton	Yes	No	50	\$100 Mo.	Daily		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Separate
Hardeman	No						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Separate
Hardin	Yes	Wife	36	None	Daily		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Own Room
Hawkins	None						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Separate
Haywood	None						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Own Cells
Henderson	Yes	Wife	40		Daily		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Separate
Hickman	Yes	Wife	40	None	Daily		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Separate
Jefferson	Yes	Wife	50		Daily		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Own Cells

(Over)

	Relative Jail of Matron Jailer	Age	Salary	Period of her Visits	Jailer's Access to Women's Cells	Day-Night	Privacy of Women
Knox	None				Yes	Yes	Separate Rooms
Lauderdale	None				Yes	Yes	Separate
Lawerence	None				Yes	Yes	Separate
Lincoln	None				Yes	Yes	Own Cells
Loudon	None				Yes	Yes	Own Cells
Madison	None				Yes	Yes	Separate
Marshall	None				Yes	Yes	Little
McMinn	None				Yes	Yes	Separate
Meigs	Yes	Wife	32	Fees Daily	Yes	Yes	Little
Monroe	None				Yes	Yes	Separate
Obion	Yes	Wife	62	Daily	Yes	Yes	Separate
Rhea	None				Yes	Yes	Separate
Roane	Yes	Wife	50	Food Fees Daily	Yes	Yes	Separate
Rutherford	None				Yes	Yes	Own Cells
Sevier	None				Yes	Yes	Separate
Shelby	None				Yes	Yes	Own Cells
Sullivan	Yes	Wife	35	\$5.00 Week Daily	Yes	Yes	Separate
Tipton	None				Yes	Yes	None
Union	None				Yes	Yes	Separate
Washington	None				Yes	Yes	Separate
Weakley	Yes	Wife	50	Daily	Yes	Yes	Own Cells
Williamson	None				Yes	Yes	None

	Number of	Average	Prisoners	Term	Longest	Sheriff	Prisoners	Method of
	Kept in	Awaiting	Term	Paid	Amount	Allowed	Serving	
	One Cell	Trial	for	for	per	Purchase	Food	
			Trial Board	Week	of Food			

Anderson	No Limit	4 Mo..	60 Da.	Yes	\$5.25	Yes	Tin Plates
Bedford	1 to 4	3 Mo..	5 Mo.	Yes	\$5.25	Yes	Tin Plates
Blount	1 to 4	2 Mo..	4 Mo.	Yes	\$5.25	Yes	Tin Plates
Bradley	No Limit	Week	3 Wks.	Yes	\$5.25	Yes	Tin Plates
Campbell	2	2 Mo..	70 Da.	Yes	\$5.25	Yes	Plates
Cannon	No Limit	4 Mo..		Yes	\$5.25	Yes	Plates
Claiborne	Three	3 Mo..	4 Mo.	Yes	\$5.25	Yes	Pans
Coffee	Four	4 Mo..	5 Mo.	Yes	\$5.25	Yes	Plates
Crockett	Three	4 Mo..	7 Mo.	Yes	\$5.25	Yes	Tin Pans
Davidson	Four	2 Mo..	2 Yrs.	Yes	\$5.25	No	Tin Pans
Fayette	No Limit	4 Mo..	3 Mo.	Yes	\$5.25	Yes	Tin Pans
Franklin	Two	3 Mo..	104 Da.	Yes	\$5.25	Yes	Trays
Gibson	No Limit	4 Mo..	4 Mo.	Yes	\$5.25	Yes	Tin Pans
Grainger	No Limit	4 Mo..	3 Mo..	Yes	\$5.25	Yes	Tin Pans
Hamblen	2 to 4	4 Mo..	4 Mo.	Yes	\$5.25	Yes	Plates
Hamilton	Three	3 Da..	30 Da.	Yes	\$5.25	Yes	Plates
Hardeman	No Limit	4 Mo..	4 Mo.	Yes	\$5.25	Yes	Tin Pans
Hardin	Two	3 Mo..	4 Mo.	Yes	\$5.25	Yes	Pans
Hawkins	Two	4 Mo..	8 Mo.	Yes	\$5.25	No	Plates
Haywood	Four	3 Mo..	2 Mo.	Yes	\$5.25	Yes	Pans
Henderson	Three	Week	2 Mo.	Yes	\$5.25	Yes	Plates
Hickman	Two	2 Mo..	3 Mo.	Yes	\$5.25	Yes	Pans
Jefferson	No Limit	1 Mo.	4 Mo.	Yes	\$5.25	Yes	Tin Plates

(Over)

	Number of Prisoners Kept in One Cell	Average Term Awaiting Trial	Longest Term for Trial	Sheriff Paid for Board	Amount per Week	Prisoners Allowed to purchase Food	Method of Serving Food
Knox	Four	3 Mo.	3 Mo.	Yes	\$5.25	Yes	Tin Pans
Lauderdale	No Limit	3 Mo.	3 Mo.	Yes	\$5.25	Yes	Tin Pans
Lawrence	No Limit	4 Mo.	11 Mo.	Yes	\$5.25	Yes	Trays
Lincoln	Two	4 Mo.	2 Mo.	Yes	\$5.25	Yes	Plates
Loudon	Eight	4 Mo.	2 Mo.	Yes	\$5.25	Yes	Tin Plates
Madison	No Limit	3 Mo.	3 Mo.	Yes	\$5.25	Yes	Tin Plates
Marshall	Four	4 Mo.	3 Mo.	Yes	\$5.25	Yes	Tin Pans
McMinn	Four	4 Mo.	4 Mo.	Yes	\$5.25	Yes	Pans
Meigs	Seven	3 Mo.	3 Mo.	Yes	\$5.25	Yes	Trays
Monroe	One	6 Wks.	4 Mo.	Yes	\$5.25	Yes	Plates
Obion	Four	3 Mo.	4 Mo.	Yes	\$5.25	Yes	Plates
Rhea	Four	4 Mo.	4 Mo.	Yes	\$5.25	Yes	Tin Plates
Roane	Two	4 Mo.	2 Mo.	Yes	\$5.25	Yes	Tin Plates
Rutherford	Two	Week.	7 Mo.	Yes	\$5.25	Yes	Pans
Sevier	Four	4 Mo.		Yes	\$5.25	Yes	Tin Pans
Shelby	Two	2 Mo.	6 Mo.	Yes	\$5.25	Yes	Tin Pans
Sullivan	Six	3 Mo.	4 Mo.	Yes	\$5.25	Yes	Pails
Tipton	No Limit	3 Mo.	3 Mo.	Yes	\$5.25	Yes	Tin Pans
Union	No Limit	4 Mo.	3 Mo.	Yes	\$5.25	Yes	Tin Pans
Washington	Two	4 Mo.	3 Mo.	Yes	\$5.25	Yes	Plates
Weakley	Four	3 Mo.	4 Mo.	Yes	\$5.25	Yes	Tin Plates
Williamson	Four	4 Mo.	4 Mo.	Yes	\$5.25	Yes	Tin Plates

Reported Menus

	BREAKFAST	DINNER	SUPPER
Anderson	Bread Coffee Syrup Meat Gravy	Beans Potatoes Stew Soups	Same as Dinner
Bedford	Meat Bread Molasses Water	Beans Potatoes Bread Water	Beans Bread Water
Blount	Cereal Coffee Meat Biscuit	Beans Potatoes Cornbread	Same as Dinner
Bradley	Meat Biscuit Coffee	Vegetables Cornbread	Same as Dinner
Campbell	Cereal Coffee Meat Biscuit	Beans Potatoes Cornbread	Same as Dinner
Cannon	Fare same as Jailer's. Jailer reluctant to give Menu.		
Claiborne	Rice Gravy Meat Coffee Bread	Meat Vegetables Coffee Bread	No Supper
Coffee	Bacon Bread Coffee	Meat Vegetables Cornbread	Meat Bread Coffee
Crockett	Bacon Apples Biscuit	Beans Cabbage Potatoes Bread	Same as Dinner
Davidson	Bread Meat Molasses Coffee	Stew Cornbread Rice Potatoes	No Supper
Fayette	Cornbread Biscuit Molasses	Meat Cornbread Molasses	Beans Potatoes Cornbread
Franklin	Biscuit Coffee Meat Potatoes Syrup	Vegetables Meat Cornbread Biscuit	Same as Dinner
Gibson	Meat Eggs Coffee Bread Molasses	Meat Potatoes Bread	Same as Dinner
Grainger	Biscuit Coffee Meat Gravy	Peas Potatoes Cornbread	Same as Dinner
Hamblen	Cakes Meat Bread Coffee Oatmeal	Beans Potatoes Meat Coffee Bread	Same as Dinner
Hamilton	Coffee Meat Bread	Potatoes Beans Soup Bread	Same as Dinner
Hardeman	Biscuit Bacon Grits Molasses	Beans Cornbread Potatoes	Same as Dinner
Hardin	Bread Coffee Milk Molasses	Vegetables Cornbread	Same as Dinner
Hawkins	Bread Meat Syrup Coffee	Vegetables Meat	No Supper
Haywood	Molasses Potatoes Rice	No Dinner	Cabbage Biscuit Beans Cornbread
Henderson	Bread Meat Corn Coffee	Cornbread Milk Vegetables Butter	Same as Dinner
Hickman	Bacon Biscuit Coffee Biscuit Butter	Beans Bread Coffee Meat Butter	Beans Potatoes Jam Bread Water
Jefferson	Eggs Meat Bread Coffee	Vegetables Cornbread	Same as Dinner

(Over)

Reported Menus.

	BREAKFAST	DINNER	SUPPER
Knox	Rice Gravy Oatcakes Syrup	Vegetables Beef Stew	Same as Dinner
Lauderdale	Biscuit Rice Po- tatoes Molasses	Beans Stew Cornbread	No Supper
Lawerence	Oatmeal Meat Coffee Biscuit Gravy	Beans Potatoes Cornbread Meat	Same as Dinner
Lincoln	Coffee Biscuit Gravy Molasses Sausage	Vegetables Meat Bread	No Supper
Loudon	Biscuit Meat Gravy Coffee	Beans Potatoes Cornbread	Same as Dinner
Madison	Buns Molasses Coffee Bacon	Beans Potatoes Soup Cornbread	Same as Dinner
Marshall	Bacon Bread Coffee	Vegetables Bread	No Supper
McMinn	Menu not Ascertained--Same as Sheriff's Fare.		
Meigs	Menu Not Ascertained--Same as Jailer's Fare.		
Monroe	Bacon Gravy Molasses Biscuit	Vegetables Bacon Cornbread	Same as Dinner
Obion	Rice Biscuit Meat Coffee Molasses	Beans Potatoes Corn- bread 1 Biscuit	No Supper
Rhea	Menu not Ascertained.		
Roane	Coffee Meat Bread Molasses	Stew Cornbread Beans	Same as Dinner
Rutherford	Meat Molasses Biscuit Coffee	Cornbread Meat Vegetables	Cornbread Molasses Vegetables
Sevier	Gravy Bread Coffee Rice	Vegetables Cornbread	Stew Vegetables Cornbread
Shelby	Rice Bread Coffee	Peas Meat Bread	Beans-Bread
Sullivan	Coffee Meat Bread	Bread Meat Beans	Same as Dinner
Tipton	Biscuit Molasses Meat	Peas Cornbread 1 Biscuit	No Supper
Union	Meat Gravy Coffee Preserves	Peas Beans Potatoes Cornbread	Same as Dinner
Washington	Meat Potatoes Biscuit Coffee	Meats Beans Potatoes Cornbread	Meat Potatoes Cornbread
Weakley	Molasses Biscuit Meat	Beans Cornbread Meat	Same as Dinner
Williamson	Coffee Molasses Meat 5 Biscuit	Meat Potatoes Soup Bread	Same as Dinner

Medical							
Quantity of Food Served	Quality of Food Served	Exam. Upon Entry to Jail	Medical Care Fur- nished by Order of	Hos- pi- tal	Provisions for Keep- ing "Dope" Out of Jail	Inspected Packages	
Anderson	Plenty	Good	No	Sheriff	None	Search	Yes
Bedford	Plenty	Cheap	No	Sheriff	None	Search	Yes
Blount	Plenty	Good	No	Sheriff	None	Search	Yes
Bradley	Fair	Good	No	Sheriff	None	Search	Yes
Campbell	Plenty	Good	No	Sheriff	None	Search	Yes
Cannon	Good	Good	No	Sheriff	None	None	Yes
Claiborne	Fair	Good	Yes	Sheriff	None	None	Yes
Coffee	Good	Good	Yes	Sheriff	None	Search	Yes
Crockett	Poor	Poor	No	Sheriff	None	Regulated by Doctor	Yes
Davidson	Plenty	Good	No	Jailer	Yes	Screen	Yes
Fayette	Poor	Poor	No	Sheriff	None	None	Yes
Franklin	Plenty	Fair	No	Sheriff	None	Regulated by Doctor	Yes
Gibson	Plenty	Good	Yes	Sheriff	None	Regulated by Doctor	Yes
Grainger	Fair	Poor	No	Jailer	None	Search	Yes
Hamblen	Plenty	Good	Yes	Sheriff	None	Rigid Search	Yes
Hamilton	Fair	Good	Yes	Jailer	Good	Rigid	Yes
Hardeman	Plenty	Good	No	Sheriff	None	Search	Yes
Hardin	Plenty	Fair	No	County Judge	1 Cell	None	Yes
Hawkins	Plenty	Good	No	Sheriff	None	Rigid	Yes
Haywood	Plenty	Good	No	Jailer	None	Search	Yes
Henderson	Plenty	Good	No	Sheriff	None	None	Yes
Hickman	Good	Good	No	Sheriff	None	Search	Yes
Jefferson	Plenty	Fair	No	Jailer	None	None	Yes

(Over)

	Quantity of Food Served	Quality of Food Served	Medical Exam. Upon Entry to Jail	Medical Care Fur- nished by Order of	Hos- pi- tal Cells	Provisions for Keep- ing "Dope" out of Jail	Packages Inspected
Knox	Plenty	Fair	No	Jailer	None	Search	Yes
Lauderdale	Fair	Fair	No	Sheriff	None	Search	Yes
Lawerence	Plenty	Fair	No	Sheriff	None	None	Yes
Lincoln	Plenty	Good	No	Sheriff	None	None	Yes
Loudon	Good	Good	No	Sheriff	2 Cells	None	Yes
Madison	Plenty	Good	No	Jailer	None	Search	Yes
Marshall	Plenty	Good	No	Sheriff	None	None	Yes
McMinn	Plenty	Good	No	Sheriff	None	Screen	Yes
Meigs	Plenty	Good	No	Sheriff	None	None	Yes
Monroe	Fair	Fair	No	Sheriff	None	None	Yes
Obion	Prisoners Hungry	Poor	No	Sheriff	None	Rigid	Yes
Rhea	Plenty	Good	No	Sheriff	None	Search	Yes
Roane	Fair	Good	No	Sheriff	None	Lax	Yes
Rutherford	Plenty	Good	No	Sheriff	None	Screen	Yes
Sevier	Fair	Fair	No	Sheriff	None	Search	Yes
Shelby	Not Enough	Bad	No	Jailer	2 Cells	Screen	Yes
Sullivan	Plenty	Good	No	Jailer	1 Cell	Lax	Yes
Tipton	Not Enough	Fair	No	Jailer	1 Cell	None	Yes
Union	Fair	Fair	No	Jailer	None	Search	Yes
Washington	Plenty	Good	No	Sheriff	None	Search	Yes
Weakley	Plenty	Good	No	Sheriff	None	Rigid	Yes
Williamson	Plenty	Good	No	Jailer	None	None	Yes

	Jail Chaplin	Religious Services Held	Provision for Exercise	Gam- bling Allow- ed	Games Played & Stakes	Jail Li- bra- ry	Other Recre- ation	Free Associ- ation in Corri- dors
Anderson	No	Intervals	None	No	Checkers	No	None	Yes
Bedford	No	None	None	Yes	Dice Cards 50¢	No	None	Yes
Blount	No	On Sunday	None	No		No	None	Yes
Bradley	No	None	None	Yes	Cards-Dice	No	None	Yes
Campbell	No	Occasional	None	No		No	None	Yes
Cannon	No	None	None	No		No	None	Yes
Claiborne	No	None	None	No		No	None	Yes
Coffee	No	Occasional	None	No	Cards	No	None	Yes
Crockett	No	None	None	No	Cards	No	None	No
Davidson	No	Occasional	None	No		No	None	Yes
Fayette	No	Occasional Negro Pastor	None	Yes	Cards Dice Any Stake	No	None	Yes
Franklin	No	None	Walks	No		No	None	Yes
Gibson	No	None	None	No		No	None	No
Grainger	No	None	None	No	Cards	No	None	Yes
Hamblen	No	On Sunday	None	No		No	None	Yes
Hamilton	Yes	Sundays	None	No		No	None	Yes
Hardeman	No	Occasional	None	Yes	Dice-Cards	No	None	Yes
Hardin	No	Occasional	None	No		No	None	Yes
Hawkins	No	Occasional	None	No		Yes	None	Yes
Haywood	No	Occasional	None	No		No	None	Yes
Henderson	No	None	None	No	Cards	No	None	No
Hickman	No	Monthly	None	No		No	None	Yes
Jefferson	No	None	None	No	Cards	No	None	Yes

(Over)

	Jail Chaplin	Religious Services Held	Provisions for Exercise	Gambling Allowed	Games Played	Jail Library	Other Recreation	Association in Corridors
***** Bi-Weekly & Sundays *****								
Knox	No	Bi-Weekly & Sundays	None	Yes	Cards-Dice	No	None	Yes
Lauderdale	No	Weekly	None	Yes	Cards-Dice	No	None	Yes
Lawrence	No	Occasional	None	Yes	Cards-Dice	No	None	Yes
Lincoln	No	Occasional	None	Yes	Dice	No	None	Yes
Loudon	No	Occasional	None	Yes	Cards-Dice	No	None	Yes
Madison	No	On Sunday	None	Yes	Cards-Dice	No	None	Yes
Marshall	No	None	None	Yes	Cards-Dice	No	None	Yes
McMinn	No	Sundays	None	Yes	Cards-Dice	No	None	Yes
Meigs	No	None	None	No		No	None	No
Monroe	No	None	None	Yes	Cards-Dice	No	None	Yes
Obion	No	None	None	Yes	Checkers Cards	No	None	Yes
Rhea	No	Occasional	None	No		No	None	Yes
Roane	No	None	None	No		No	None	Yes
Rutherford	No	None	None	Yes	Cards-Dice	No	None	Yes
Sevier	No	Occasional	None	Yes	Dice	No	None	Yes
Shelby	No	Weekly	None	Yes	Checkers Cards-Dice	No	None	Yes
Sullivan	Yes	Sundays	None	No	Whist	Yes	None	Yes
Tipton	No	Occasional	None	Yes	Cards-Dice	No	None	Yes
Union	No	None	None	No	Cards	No	None	Yes
Washington	No	None	None	No		No	None	Yes
Weakley	No	Occasional	None	No		No	None	Yes
Williamson	No	On Sunday	None	Yes	Cards-Dice	No	None	Yes

PRISONERS WORK

Prisoners Allowed Tobacco	Jail Rules Prescribed By	Punishment for Infractions	Kangaroo Court Allowed	Upkeep of Jail	On Farm	On Roads	Pay for Labor per Day
Anderson	Yes	Sheriff Dungeon	Yes	No	No	Yes	40¢
Bedford	Yes	Sheriff Dungeon	No	Yes	No	No	
Blount	Yes	Sheriff Solitary Confinement	No	No	No	No	
Bradley	Yes	Sheriff Lengthen Sentence	No	Yes	No	No	
Campbell	Yes	Sheriff Isolation	No	No	No	No	
Cannon	Yes	Sheriff *	*	No	No	Yes	40¢
Claiborne	Yes	Sheriff	Yes	No	No	Yes	40¢
Coffee	Yes	Sheriff	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	40¢
Crockett	Yes	County Court	No	No	No	Yes	40¢
Davidson	Yes	Jailer Isolation	No	Yes	No	No	
Fayette	Yes	Sheriff Whipping	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	40¢
Franklin	Yes	Sheriff	No	No	No	No	
Gibson	Yes	Sheriff	Yes	Yes	No	No	
Grainger	Yes	Jailer No Trouble	Yes	Yes	No	No	
Hamblen	Yes	Sheriff Isolation	No	No	No	Yes	60¢
Hamilton	Yes	Jailer Isolation	No	Yes	No	No	
Hardeman	Yes	Sheriff By Kangaroo Court	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	40¢
Hardin	Yes	Sheriff Isolation	No	No	No	Yes	\$1.00
Hawkins	Yes	Sheriff Isolation	No	Yes	No	Yes	60¢
Haywood	Yes	Jailer	Yes	Yes	No	No	
Henderson	Yes	County Court Bread & Water	No	Yes	No	Yes	40¢
Hickman	Yes	Sheriff Isolation	No	Yes	No	Yes	45¢
Jefferson	Yes	Sheriff	No	No	No	Yes	40¢

(Over)

Prisoners Allowed Tobacco	Jail Rules Prescribed By	Punish-ment for Infractions	Kanga-roo Courts	PRISONERS WORK On Farm On Roads	Pay for Labor per Day
Knox	Yes	Jailer Dungeon	Yes	Yes No No	
Lauderdale	Yes	Sheriff	Yes	No No No	
Lawerence	Yes	Sheriff Isolation	Yes	Yes No Yes	40¢
Lincoln	Yes	Sheriff Isolation	No	Yes No No	
Loudon	Yes	Sheriff	Yes	Yes No Yes	\$1.00
Madison	Yes	Jailer	Yes	No No No	
Marshall	Yes	Sheriff Dark Cell	No	Yes No Yes	40¢
McMinn	Yes	Sheriff Bread & Water	Yes	Yes No Yes	\$1.00
Meigs	Yes	Jailer	No	No No No	
Monroe	Yes	Sheriff	Yes	Yes No Yes	\$1.00
Obion	Yes	Sheriff Dark Room	No	Yes No No	
Rhea	Yes	Sheriff Isolation	No	No No Yes	\$1.00
Roane	Yes	Sheriff Road Work if Bad	No	No No Yes	40¢
Rutherford	Yes	Sheriff Isolated	No	No No No	
Sevier	Yes	Sheriff Isolated	No	Yes No No	
Shelby	Yes	Jailer Isolated	Yes	Yes No No	
Sullivan	Yes	Sheriff Strapped	Yes	Yes Yes Yes	60¢
Tipton	Yes	Jailer "Knocks 'em Down"	Yes	No No Yes	40¢
Union	Yes	Jailer No Trouble	No	Yes No No	
Washington	Yes	Sheriff Fire-Hose	Yes	Yes No No	
Weakley	Yes	Sheriff Dark Cell	Yes	Yes No No	
Williamson	Yes	Jailer Isolation	No	No No Yes	

	Are Visitors at Shown Jail ?	to Gape at Prison- ers?	Allowed Price of Ad- mission?	Children Admitted?
Anderson	Yes	Yes	None	Yes, with Parents.
Bedford	Yes	Yes	None	Yes, with Parents.
Blount	Yes	Yes	None	None Under 16
Bradley	Yes	No	None	Yes, with Parents.
Campbell	Yes	Yes	None	No
Cannon	Yes	No	None	Yes, with Parents.
Claiborne	Yes	No	None	
Coffee	Yes	Yes	None	Yes, with Adults.
Crockett	Yes	No	None	Yes--Any Age.
Davidson	Yes	Yes	None	Yes.
Fayette	Yes	Yes	None	Yes, with Parents.
Franklin	Yes	No	None	Yes, with Adults.
Gibson	Yes	No	None	No.
Grainger	Yes	Yes	None	Yes, with Parents.
Hamblen	Yes	Yes	None	Yes, with Parents.
Hamilton	Yes	No	None	Yes--Any Age, with Parents.
Hardeman	Yes	Yes	None	Yes, with Parents.
Hardin	Yes	Yes	None	None Under 12.
Hawkins	Yes	No	None	Yes--Any Age.
Haywood	Yes	No	None	No.
Henderson	Yes	No	None	Yes, with Parents.
Hickman	Yes	No	None	No.
Jefferson	Yes	No	None	Yes, any Age.

(Over)

Allow- Price
 Are ed to of Ad-
 Visitors Gape miss-
 Shown at ion? Are Children Admitted?
 Jail? Prisoners?

Knox	Yes	No	None	No
Lauderdale	Yes	Yes	None	Yes, with Parents.
Lawerence	Yes	No	None	Yes.
Lincoln	Yes	Yes	None	Yes.
Loudon	Yes	Yes	None	Yes, with Parents.
Madison	Yes	Yes	None	Yes, with Parents.
Marshall	Yes	No	None	Yes--Any Age.
McMinn	Yes	Yes	None	Occasionally
Meigs	Yes	Yes	None	No Restrictions.
Monroe	Yes	Yes	None	Any Age.
Obion	Yes	Yes	None	Yes, Any Age.
Rhea.	With Permit	Yes	None	By Special Permission.
Roane	Yes	Yes	None	Yes, with Parents.
Rutherford	Yes	Yes	None	No.
Sevier	Yes	Yes	None	Yes, with Parents.
Shelby	With Permit	Yes	None	No.
Sullivan	Yes	No	None	Yes, over 3 Years Old.
Tipton	Yes	Yes	None	Yes, with Adults.
Union	Yes	Yes	None	Yes, with Adults.
Washington	Yes	Yes	None	No.
Weakley	Yes	Yes	None	Yes.
Williamson	Yes	No	None	Yes.

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